NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,462—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

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KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. ARCADIA ...	6508	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell.....	23rd ,,
† HYDASPES	2284	600	W. P. Thompson..	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,, 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
† SIAM.....	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule.....	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	500	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st December	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
EURA...	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA ..	,, 8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Cascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November, at 4 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at Q Berth in the Prince's Dock by 3 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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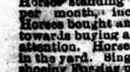
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a fast running STEAM-CUTTER, called "Woodlark," fitted with a new Boiler complete. A splendid opportunity for Rajahs and Chiefs for excursions and trips in Lakes and Rivers. For Price and further particulars apply to

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Next door to *Times of India* Office, Bombay.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURUBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 10th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETT'S DIARIES, 1889.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2
Egyptian Cigarettes .....Per box.	2	12
Do. do. extra super..... ,,	5	8
Gianclis' World Renowned Cigarettes ... ,,	4	8

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ½ lb. pkt.	1	2
Do. do. Virginian Shag do. ...	1	0
Do. do. Three Castles do. ...	1	0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	3	0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt.	1	0
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1	0
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2	0
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....	1	0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

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TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw .....per Box of	100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... ,,	100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... ,,	100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 1 11
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... ,,	100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

No. 000 Half gallon size .....each	8	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	10	0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size.....	10	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.	12	8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size.....	14	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.	16	0
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size.....	19	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.	22	8
,, 2 Five gallon size	26	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	30	0
,, 3 Six gallon size.....	33	0
Filters, Atkin's, Charcoal, for the Bedroom	5	8
,, ,, for the Table	7	0
Filters, Pocket, for Travellers.....each	4-12 and 5	8
French Stone Bottles .....one litre	3	0
,, ,, ... two litres	4	0
,, ,, ... three litres	5	4
,, ,, ... four litres	6	8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co., Limited.

KEMP AND CO.'S

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Sourvy and receeding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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		Rs.	a.
Dessert Rusks .....per tin		1	2
Dutch Maccaroons ..... ,,		1	0
Swiss Creams ..... ,,		1	0
Square Rusks ..... ,,		0	14
Atlantic..... 2 lb. tin		1	2
Whole Meal..... ,,		1	8
Oswego..... ....extra size, tin		1	10
Health ..... ,,		1	8

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

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	Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
{ 2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
{ 5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green) ... ...1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ... ...1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets ... ...per packet	1	0
{ in 2 lb. packets ... ...per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea...per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THIS now celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the VERY CREAM of SCOTCH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled—perfectly pure, and from its softness and peculiarly fine flavour strongly commends itself to the drinkers of Whisky. It has met with universal approval.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS & HELMETS.
ANDRE AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES
For
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

YACHTING CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	35	0	WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	10	0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE SUITS as above.....	45	0	WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2	0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	35	0	WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3	8
SUPER FANCY STRIPED CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above.....	40	0	ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2	0
WHITE and TAN CANVAS DECK SHOES ...	8	8	BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	2	8
			POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped	6	8
			TENNIS SHOES, extra quality	11	8

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ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

"POLO" RIDING—TROUSERS, GAITERS HUNTING, RACING, &c., &c.—BREECHES.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour .....Rs.	26	
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab and Colours ..... ,,	26	
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, (*Karki*) and Colours ..... ,,	28	
Soft Olive and Brown Velveteen Cords ..... ,,	20	
Thin White Bedford, a most perfect material ..... ,,	40	
Thin Racing White Imperial Kersey, fine wool, very thin and elastic ..... ,,	38	
White Cantoon Sateen Twist Drill "for Polo" ..... ,,	20	
Drab (*Karki*) Derby Cord Twist Drill ..... ,,	20	

REAL BUCKSKINS for Strapping Knees and Seat.

GAITERS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS, from Rs. 10.

DRAB BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 15.

CASH OR V.P.P DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

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GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

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Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice.....	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins.....	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.....	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Hyp	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by R. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones.....	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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43, ESPLANADE ROAD,		11, STAFF LINES,
Opposite Clock Tower.		Opposite Napier Hotel.

KEMP & CO.'S PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brime...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'L DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, siimlar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY.

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit. Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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NOVELTY THEATRE,

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
FOR THE LAST TIME.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
"DANDY DICK."

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Boxes, Rs. 12.
Doors open at 8-30, Commence at 9-0.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN GRAHAM," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th November, 1888.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that no Foreign Parcels will be despatched from India to the United Kingdom, Malta and Gibraltar by the Mail, which will leave Bombay on the 30th November next.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presy. Post-Master.

Bombay, G. P. O., 10th Nov. 1888.

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the Suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and wholesale from ourselves.

WARDEN & Co.

Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well-known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" White Enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square, price Rs. 2-8 per doz. Pavement, Art and Encaustic Tiles supplied from stock, or procured to order. Further information on application to

WARDEN & Co.

32, Meadow-street Fort.

FOR SALE.—The "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile Strength 300 lbs. per ¼ inch square block.

WARDEN & Co.

32, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Bundles and Bars Iron Castings, Ironware, Empty Drums, Cases and Casks, Spelter, Preserved Provisions, Wines and Spirits in cases and wood, Bottles Snuff, Glassware, Candles, Bags Rice and Grain, 1 Case Lametta, Machinery, Planks, 21 Cases Fruit Citrate, Deck Chairs, Silk Piece-Goods, Photographic Materials, Chandelier Drops, Cases Matches, Show Cards, Sample Parcels, Jensens Cod Liver Oil, Tin Boxes, Cases Glass Beads and Miscellaneous Other Articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector of Land, Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 9th Nov, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA MANOCKCHUND NAGSI has CONTRACTED TO SELL the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 11,464 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 88, new No. 11,993 and new survey No. 1-3,005, formerly standing in the name of the said Joa Andru de Silva, and now in the name of the said Sha Manockchund Nagsi, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Warli Road, in the Revenue District of Bombay, formerly in the possession of the said Joa Andru de Silva, and now of Sha Manockchund Nagsi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G. Ward No. 1,502 and Street No. 800, and which said premises is bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the ground of Koran-Sowar, partly by the ground of St. D. Salvano Church, and partly by the ground of Inda Bhugwan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the ground of Anton DeMount, and on the south by the ground of Pascal Baptista Kiny.

Any person having or claiming any interest in the abovementioned property by way of lease, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned, at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1888.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
No. 1, Extra Superior	.. Rs. 3 12
„ 2, Medium	.. „ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED AT ONCE by the Executive Engineer, Aden Defences, Two (2) Thoroughly Good Native MECHANICS and FITTERS to be employed in fixing up large sheers. Probable period of employment (3) Three Months. Apply, with certificates and stating wages expected, to Undersigned before the 17th instant.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, 10th November, 1888.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1888, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Company's Office, Colaba, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 9th inst.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman.

Bombay, 10th November, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 122 OF 1887.

BHAWANISHUNKER MANGESH, residing at Girgaum Back Road, BABAJEE GOPAL, residing at Breach Candy Road, and JAYANTIBAI, widow of the late SUKHARAM ARJUN, residing at Girgaum, at Girgaum Back Road, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said SAKHARAM ARJUN, deceased .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

ROOSTAMJEE MERWANJEE NAREIWALA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing in Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagon, in Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the undermentioned immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before George Haughton Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Bhawanishunker Mangesh, Babajee Gopal and Jayantibai, Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sakharam Arjun, deceased, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement Five Thousand square yards or thereabouts, being a part of Narelwadi, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 99, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 41, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the said Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Bachoobai, widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee Narelwalla, on the south by the property of Cowasjee Ashburner, and on the west by the said Mount Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Jeewan Kharwa and others as tenants, thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, No. 10, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEE E STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay August 2, 1888.

INSURANCES.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Head Board have appointed Mr. GEO. LUCAS KEMP as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agents for India.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Society's Excellent Annual Cash Bonus Scheme.

The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

NEW SERIES RATES.

The Premiums are very moderate for "With Profit" and "Without Profit" Policies.

Proposal Papers and further information furnished on application to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the seal.

"TROUSER STRETCHER"—No Screws or Mechanism to get out of order. By using this the Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new. Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

ENGLISH PILLOWS, EIDER DOWN QUILTS, MAUDS, RUGS, BLANKETS. A large choice just to hand.

THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

"A BARGAIN."—A First-rate "RUDGE SAFETY BICYCLE," 38 inch diameter, for Sale. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Fort.

CONCERT! CONCERT!! CONCERT!!! Come and hear the Bohemian Musicians under Professor Bittersmann at the Grand Hotel, this evening.—Admittance free.

E. and A.-I. ASSN. of W. I.—The Postponed Extraordinary General Meeting, to consider the adoption of the Revised Rules, will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at 5-30 p.m.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN LADS, willing to attend a Free Night Class for Drawing, are requested to send their names to the Secretary, E. and A.-I. Association of W. I.

CONCERT THIS EVENING, 9 p.m., in Aid of Bazaar Funds, at the Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Admission Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A Meeting of the Corporation, as already Advertised, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

DEPOT OF GENUINE OIL-PAINTINGS and High Class Fine ART WORKS.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

PHOTOS enlarged from Carte de Visite to Life Size on Canvas in Oil-paint. Charges moderate.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

COLOURED INDIAN CHARACTERS, Size 10 by 7. Price Re. 1 each and Rs. 4 for ½ doz. designs.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

RESIDENTS in the Mofussil, desirous of sending Indian Characters to Friends in England, must arrange to despatch them by the Mail leaving Bombay on 30th Nov. or 7th December.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

PICTURE and Plush-Frames, Easles and Stretchers, made to order. Samples on Application.—D. B. DINSHAW, 40, Meadow Street.

"RECEIVED! Am EXPECTING TO SEE YOU, and am awaiting further Communication."

ESSENCE OF CHILLY, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, Cooked Ham, &c., at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Consignment of best EMBOSSED PLUSH and TAPESTRY of various colors. Prices moderate.—JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE CABINET-MAKER, 23, Church Gate Street.

THOUGHT-READING.—THIS EVENING, at 5-30, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Colonel Olcott will lecture upon the "Mysteries of Thought-Reading," and Messrs. Johnston and Harte, F. T. S., Delegates to the forthcoming Theosophical Convention, will deliver addresses.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!! Our Packet of 25 'Xmas Cards of Choice Assortment for Re. 1 only, is a wonder of this age, ridiculously cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Grandest St. Bernard DOG, ever imported into India, by Champion Plinlimmon. Sold for £1,000 to Emmet, the American Actor, and also possessing the Blood of Champions Valentine, Bayard and others. Age only 16 months, Pedigree Guaranteed. Apply to J. ALBARN, s. s. "Othello," due Bombay about 10th October.

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN, accustomed to the Mill Store Business, Parsee preferred. Address, stating terms and particulars, to BOX No. 43, Bombay Post Office.

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm; has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the Sea, a Commodious BUNGALOW, with a large Compound and copious supply of fresh well water. Apply to J. R. MODY, on the spot, or at Messrs. RALLI BROS., Fort.

TO LET, for OFFICES or RESIDENCE. Top floor, 19, Esplanade Road, above Bourne and Shepherd.—Apply on the premises.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings. For four, Rs. 48; for three, Rs. 30 and 28; for two, Rs. 20 and 18; for one, Rs. 12.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON, and TOILET CLUB.—For Ladies and Gentlemen, Hair Brushed by Machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs and Professionals. A large assortment of Fancy Combs and Hairpins arrived By last Mail. 73, Esplanade Road, Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE HORMUSJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY

of all descriptions

Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.

MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

BICYCLES. TRICYCLES. TANDEMS.

HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watch makers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

FANCY FAIR.

A FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, will be held early in January next. It is under the patronage of H. E LADY REAY, and H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, has been graciously pleased to consent to open it. Many influential Ladies, both English and Native, interested in the Institution, have kindly promised to take Stalls. Amongst the other Attractions will be a Fish Pond and a *Cafe Chantant* some of the best Bombay Musical Celebrities have kindly consented to assist.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.

October, 1888.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER, Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH with seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hancoman Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VS.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LUCKMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

DEWCOREBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LUKHMIDAS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay aforesaid, and RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Hancoman Gully, in the City of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suits and bearing date the thirteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots, before GEORGE H. FARRAN, Esq. the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in the abovementioned suits, namely, Runchordas Premjee, Dewcorebai and Premabai or any of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate on the east side of the Kalbadevi road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly computed to contain 1689 8-9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1762 square yards (for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one, and pice eleven) but found by a recent Survey to contain 1795 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the said Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 274, new No 1905, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 1490, together with all the two Dwelling Houses, eight shops fronting the Kalbadevi Road with eight dwelling rooms over such Shops, Godowns, Privies and outbuildings and erections on the said piece of land, which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 462, 471, and Street Nos. 1, 7, 253, 255, 257, 259, and 271, and bounded on the east partly by the house in the possession of Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and partly by the property of Bapu Bhaijibhai Sendav, on the west by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the north by property formerly belonging to the said Venayek Purushram Bevelkar and now to Govindram Dwarkadas Anandjee Valjee and Ladha Kalyan, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kasinath Joshi and now of Ramjee Lukhmidas, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai, and Premabai and the tenants of the said Dewcorebai, which said piece of land is delineated on a plan filed in the office of the said acting Commissioner, and is surrounded on such plan with a red boundary line.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of the public road leading from Malabar Hill Road to Walkeshwar Temple, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards, together with the Dharamsala standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Gopal Ramchandra Vagle, on the west by the aforesaid public road leading to Walkeshwar Temple, on the north by the Dharamsala belonging to Ookerda Doongersey, Govardhan Benjee and Bhoja Karrimsey, and on the south by the Dharamsala of Darbhetamjee Munguljee, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Dewcorebai.

LOT No. 3.

All those pieces of land or fields situate in the village of Mowjay Oulay, in Salsette Taluka, of the Collectorate of Tanna, called or known by the following names, that is to say:—

Names of Field.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Measurement. Acres.	Measurement. Goontas.	Govt. dues.	Total.
Gooyaree	104	3	..	21½	3 0 0	
Do.	104	4	..	1	0 1 0	
Paday	117	3	2	1½	12 0 0	
Do.	118	2	..	19½	3 4 0	
Mesugee	128	1	1	37	1 0 0	
Moonsichakhas	128	2	..	11	1 4 0	
Morayk ha-char	152	3	..	16½	5 5 0	
Wirith	169	4	..	14½	1 1 0	
Khativda	192	5,6,7	..	34½	5 1 0	
Tickenaranardi	131	5	..	19½	1 15 0	
Girjaray	104	2	..	2	0 0 0	
Paday	106	14,15	2	18	2 0 0	
Do.	117	1	..	3	0 1 0	
Khutumkhundashind	124	2	..	18	0 5 0	
Gadaydee	Do.	7	2	1	2 1 0	
Jadhachamol	Do.	9	2	8	2 2 0	
Paday	Do.	11	..	14	0 4 0	
Oombari	156	10	1	16	1 0 0	
Khatinda	197	25	..	12	0 3 0	
Ranavnad	Do.	30	..	8	0 2 0	
Moraykhar.	161	6	..	13	0 4 0	
		Total Local	19 fund	4 dues.	51 14 0 / 3 2 0	58 0 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Defendants in the first abovenamed Suit and for the Plaintiff in the second abovenamed Suit No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of September 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
Address to Miss Manning, 9-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, 1st Battallion 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Concert, Colaba Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Crofton and Ferrel Dramatic Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Arcadia (s), from London; Goalpara (s), Calcutta and Coast ports; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; and Berenice (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Othello (s), from Hull; Hydaspes (s), Shanghai; and Columbus, Seychelles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—Rubattino (s), for Genoa; Hindoo (s), Dutch; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' HOME.—The honorary secretary, European Pensioners' Home, acknowleges with thanks Rs. 40, received from Mr. R. A. Hildreth, collected by him in the Accountant-General's Office for Christmas treat for the inmates of that institution.

MESSRS. WARDEN AND CO.—With to-days's issue Messrs. Warden and Co., of Meadow Street, distribute an illustrated catalogue of Minton's encaustic tiles and of other products of that well-known house, with price lists of the tiles and other specialities of the Basel Mission establishment at Mangalore.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Rozario Fernandez, a stevedore's foreman, employed on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, lying in the Prince's Dock, on Saturday, about midnight, was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state suffering from serious wounds about the head, caused by an accidental fall into the hold of that vessel.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have received the following reports on the weather from up-country friends:—Viramgaum.—Total fall yesterday 4 inches, weather cloudy, more expected. Ranpur.—Rain general, fall here 4 inches, good for cotton and rabi crops. Broach.—We have had comparatively heavy rain here. Rain beneficial to crops. Weather is cloudy. Rain will cause delay in deliveries. Now (morning) weather bright, no sign of rain.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan, and applied for a further fortnight's remand of the Dadur triple murder case, with a view to enable the police to make still further enquiry. The magistrate, under the circumstances, granted the application, and postponed the hearing of the case to the 26th instant.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged Shaik Hussain and two others with stealing several currency notes belonging to a Hindu gentleman. It appeared that a servant of the latter was distributing alms in the native town and during a crush several roughs hustled him and snatched currency notes to the value of Rs. 335. The men ran away, but were eventually arrested in the bazaar, where they were trying to cash the three notes. The case was adjourned to allow the police to arrest three other accused.

THE INDO-PORTUGUESE CLUB.—At the iniative of several young men of the Portuguese community in ay, a club has been started under the name of Indo-Portuguese Club," with the object of pro- the social progress of the community by of bodily exercises, amusements of different soc al gatherings, and the cultivation of musical ramatic talent. As some initial capital is neces- for the attainment of the above-named objects, management has tendered an appeal to the public, already a good number of subsribers have been olled.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S RETURN.—As anticipated, Colonel Olcott returned from his flying official visit to Europe, in the Arcadia, reaching this port on Saturday last. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston, the Baroness Kroummess, and Mr. R. Harte, all members of the Theosophical Society and delegates to the Adya Convention of December next. The party will be publicly received at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Monday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when Colonel Olcott will discourse upon the "Mysteries of Thought-Reading" and Messrs. Johnston and Harte will make brief addresses upon the spread of theosophy in Europe and America.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On the evening of Friday last, while the dog-cart of Lieut. Lock, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, was being driven over the Wodehouse Bridge, a brougham driven by a Hindoo cochman in the service of Ludha Ebrahim and Co., from the opposite direction came into collision with the dog-cart, throwing Lieut. Lock on to the ground. The shaft of the dog-cart pierced the left side of the horse in the brougham, causing the entrails to protrude. The coachman of the brougham at once drove away to Surgeon-Major Parker's stables, near the Lighthouse, followed on foot by Lieut. Lock and a police constable. On arriving at the stable they found the horse dying. The driver absconded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Rifles, will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quadrille...La Fille De Madame Angot...Coote
Overture...Romilda E Constanze .....Meyerbeer.
Valse .....A Maid of Kent.....Lowthian.
Duet .....Attilla.....Verdi.
Valse .....Visionen .....Gung'l.
Selection...The Mikado .....Sullivan.
Galop .....The Indian Mail.....Lamothe.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

THEFT.—Inspector Butterfield, on Saturday, charged Cassum Mahomed, before Mr. Cooper, with dishonestly receiving a portion of property, worth Rs. 2,500. The complainant, Mohundeen Hajee, a retired Mauritius merchant, had, previous to visiting Bhooj, come to Bombay and deposited valuable property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., worth Rs. 2,500 with his sister. The things were kept in a box, and it appeared that when the old man returned to Bombay intending to settle here on the interest of the property, he found the box had been broken open and the contents stolen. He made inquiries, and learnt from his sister that the accused, her cousin, was the only person who visited the place. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested, some portion of the property being found with him. Pleading guilty to the charge, the prisoner was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of October, 1888:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow Line Down		14	323830
Brown " "		1	A246856
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line Down		2	249676
Special Line Up		14	145773
" Down		"	331066
Blue Line Up		1	314837
" Down		"	A003411
" "		"	A003814
Lavender Line Up		"	A033262
" Down		"	A130137
Yellow Line Up		"	A766539
Special Line "		"	A936148
Green Line "		"	A934336
" "		"	B028308
Blue Line "		2	023961
Green Line Down		"	241549
" "		"	245272

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Kullan Sumsoodeen Khan, and Bhundee Jan and Hoosein Jan, women, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector C. Morarao, of the Detective Police, the former with kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, named Zeban, aged 11 years, from the lawful guardianship of her father-in-law, named Rumjonsha Kohirsha, and with obtaining a minor with intent to employ her for immoral purposes, and the two latter with aiding and betting. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ramrao Rele appeared for the defence. It appears that about seven months ago, the first prisoner kidnapped the girl from the house of her father-in-law in a village called Koshi, near Muttra, and brought her down to Muttra to the other two accused. The three accused, with the girl, came down to Bombay on 2nd September last. On the following day Mr. Morarao received information and arrested them. The father-in-law of the girl was communicated with, who came down to Bombay and identified the girl. The Magistrate, after recording evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the three accused to the Sessions.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

POONA, Nov. 9.

TO-DAY the Sindekar case was concluded, and Mr. Latham addressing the court then said:—

This finishes the Sindekar case. Next I propose, as we are not yet ready with the Bhore case, to take a short case, which is I think the first of the five charges mentioned in our first list viz., Vindse's. I think the Bhore case should be begun with the week and not be taken up to-morrow. I dare say this case will be over in a very short time, and I need only say a very little to the Court at the opening, for although the documents are rather complicated, the oral evidence is not. Vindse's is the 8th charge on the list. Mr. Crawford is charged with receiving Rs. 1,000 from Vindse, who was then acting Mamlatdar of Igatpuri, for showing him official favour. Vindse is not a graduate, and will be found entered as No. 33 in Mr. Robertson's General List. He passed his Higher Standard Examination on the 18th Oct. 1881 and besides being Chitnis to the Collector of Igatpuri, he is described as acting Mamlatdar of Niphad. He held the appointment of Chitnis for some time, and on the 29th September 1886 he was gazetted to act as Mamlatdar at the Niphad Taluka. He was a man who considered himself to be a good deal passed over. At the beginning of the next year there being a vacancy at Nassik he was put in to act by the Collector. Your Lordship will find that Mr. Crawford suggested another man, while Mr. Woodward recommended Vindse. From the 8th June to the 4th March he acted at Nassik. On the 17th February he was transferred to Bulsiras in the Sholapore District and on the 14th April he was transferred back again to the Nassik District as Acting Mamlatdar of Igutpuri. He there got into conflict with the people of Trimbak, which is a sacred place up the river Godavery, where he had been raising contributions for the celebratian of the Jubilee. According to his own account he was very zealous, according to his enemies he was too zealous and brought pressure to bear on people who did not pay. He was also very zealous about cleaning out the place, which, like all sacred places in India, was very dirty. It was suggested that he did this to punish people who did not pay subscriptions for the Jubilee.

This trouble was brewing while he was away. Mr. Woodward, while he was away at Sholapur received a petition on the 17th March. This was handed to Mr. Cross, who directed that a Sub-Collector should report on the subject. At about the same time the native papers at Nassik wrote about him, and Government directed enquiries to be made. On the 16th April Mr. Frazer gave in a report which, although acquitting him of some of the charges against him, was not in his favour. On the 20th April the Collector forwarded the report with remarks of his own to the Commissioner. That report seems to have reached the Commissioner on the same day, and an order was passed by the Commissioner to suspend the man, and he seems to have taken an extremely strong view of the case. Mr. Crawford's letter was on the 24th of April and Vindse's appointment was cancelled in the *Gazette* of the 28th April. Vindse will tell your Lordships what happened when he brings Rs. 1,000 to Poona as he considers something must be done. He has a good many interviews with Hanmantrao; but he does not negociate with Hanmantrao in the first instance, but with N. D. Caloude and they go together to Hanmantrao and Hanmantrao takes him to see Mr. Crawford. We do not say anything was mentioned there about the money, but Mr. Crawford sends him back to make an explanation. He goes back to the acting Collector and makes an explanation, and the acting Collector sends a further letter on the 3rd of May and after this Vindse returns to Poona and on the 16th May he is present at Mr. Crawford's bungalow where an explanation is taken from him in writing. On the next day Mr. Crawford drafts a letter to Government on the case, and on the 18th he had a fair copy made and sends a note to Mr. Pendse, telling him that although it is confidential he might communicate its contents to Vindse and a resolution is passed on the 6th June, the result of which was that he did not lose his chitnship, but only his acting Mamlatdarship for a year. After the correspondence is closed he asked that Vindse might be allowed to resume his position as chitnis, and he retains that position to this day.

Ramchander Crishna Vindse was called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said:—I am aged 36 or 37 and I am a Brahmin. I am a Chitnis to the Collector of Nassik. I was appointed Chitnis to the Collector of Nassik in October 1883. I passed the H. S. examination in October 1881. For some time I was an acting Mamlatdar at Niphad, from the 2nd October 1886 till the 8th January 1887. Then I was acting Mamlatdar at Nassik. I was appointed by the Collector, from the 8th Jan. 1887 to the 1st March 1887. There was some correspondence between the Commissioner and the Collector at the time I was appointed. I was aware of the correspondence taking place. (Mr. Jardine put in a letter from Mr. Woodward to the Commissioner dated the 8th January 1887 and another from the Commissioner to the Collector dated 9th January 1887.) I was under the impression in January 1887 that I had been superseded; on more than one occassion 10 or 11 persons have superseded me. I know Narkar Dajee Coloude, he was Mamlatdar, at Nandagon in the Nasik District. I was chitnis at Nassik and had occasion for seeing him. After I was appointed acting Mamlatdar of Nassik I received a message from Coloude: it was a verbal one. I cannot remember who gave it to me. I was transferred to Malsheros in the Sholapore District from Nasik on 7th March 1887 and remained there till the 17th April 1887.

(*Bombay Government Gazette* showing the appointment was put in) I was unwilling to go to Malshoras. I accordingly consulted the Collector and some letters passed between Mr. Woodward and myself. This letter of 23rd Febuary 1887.

(Mr. Inverarity objected to this correspondence being put in. Objection upheld by Court.)

I did go to Malsheros. Before leaving Nasik I received a letter from Caloude and in going to Malsheras I passed through Poona. Here I saw Caloude. I took charge at Nasik about March 1887. I had a conversation with Caloude.

By Mr. Inverarity:—Had this conversation anything to do with your suspension? Yes. But it was after your suspension? Yes.

Mr Inverarity thereupon objected to the questions regarding the conversation being put by the prosecution The learned Counsel's objection was upheld by the Court.

Witness proceeded:—After I received a letter from Caloude, I left Malsheras to take up a new appointment at Egutpura on 18th April 1887. I was appointed to act there (Mr. Jardine put in *Gazette* 14th, Order 6 dated 14th April showing the appointment.) I went to Nasik on my way to Egutpura. There a telegram was received by Mr. Frost ordering my suspension.

(Mr. Jardine here put in the several documents leading up to that telegram) I never joined at Egutpoora. After the telegram came I was told by the Collector of the contents. I remained there for a day and then left for Poona. This was on the 27th or 28th of April. I put up at Mr. Pendse's house. I brought notes of the value of Rs. 1,000. I brought these notes to give to Mr. Crawford. The reason I did this was because I heard from M, Caloude. I knew Pendse, I formed his acquaintance at Taloda where he was Mamlatdar and I was a Karkoon under him. The notes were in my bag. I told Mr. Pendse that my bag contains some valuables and I asked him to give orders that it should be kept in his room. He asked me what the valuables were and I told him that they were notes of Rs' 1,000. He kept the bag in his room. While in Poona I went and saw Caloude. Caloude was the Mamlatdar of Haveli at that time. I saw him five or six times, and handed over Rs. 1,000 to him. A few days after my interview with Caloude, I paid the money at his house. Caloude took me to Hanmantrao's house; I saw Hanmantrao. Besides us no one else was present at the interview. What was done and said then? After we went there Hanmantrao addressing me said you are a fool! you have brought this all on yourself, if you had acted as everybody has been acting, you would not have got into this trouble. If you had sent Rs. 500 as was suggested to you in Caloude's letter, you would have continued as a Mamlatdar of Egatpoora. You depended on Mr. Woodward, and here are the results of it. I felt very bad and cried. (Laughter). I folded my hands and laid myself down at his feet and begged his pardon. Hanmantrao demanded Rs. 2,000. I entreated him, and pleaded poverty and then it was settled for Rs. 1,000. Caloude handed over the notes to Hanmantrao. Hanmantrao then said that he would take me to Mr. Crawford. This interview took place at night at about 8 or 9 o'clock. After this on the second or third day I went to Hanmantrao's house. I got into his shigram with him and went towards Kirkee towards Mr. Crawford's bungalow.

On the side of the river is Mr. Crawford's bungalow, on the other side of the road is a vacant bungalow, and we drove into the compound of this bungalow. Hanmantrao went before me, telling me that I should follow him after a short time to the Sahib's bungalow and asked me to sit down near a fountain which was near a fowl house. I remained sitting there and gave my card to the Sahib's puttawalla and asked him to give it to the Sahib. The sepoy said that the card would be given to the Sahib when he came out on to the verandah, there was no order to deliver cards in the bungalow. He came out eventually and I saw him on the verandah.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

POONA, Nov. 10.

The Commission resumed its inquiry to-day, the same counsel appearing.

The examination of Vinze was continued. He said: At the interview with Mr. Crawford in his verandah, he asked me to state briefly what took place at Nasik with regard to the Jubilee subscriptions. I stated to him what took place there. I said that at Nasick and Trimback the authorities resolved to impose a pilgrim-tax. The Bhikshuks are persons who live on alms, and they were displeased because they were losers by the tax. The Bhikshuks, therefore, excommunicated the person who was concerned in passing that resolution. I being the mamlatdar of Nasik at that time, the Bhikshuks came to me in order that I should take up their cause; but as that was against Government, I declined to assist them, and I also dined with the person who had been excommunicated, thereby showing that I was on his side. They, therefore, put me also out of caste. I stated to Mr. Crawford that I worked in that matter of the Jubilee subscriptions in the same way as other mamlatdars had done. The accusation made against me was false, and made in order to ruin me. I told Mr. Crawford that the Sanitary Commissioner had reported to Government that, owing to the insanitary state of Trimback, cholera had broken out there, and that Government had passed a resolution on that point ordering Collectors to direct special measures to be taken. I myself went to Trimback. The Collector had also, under orders of Government, directed me to cause a small tank called "Kushawat," a sacred place, to be cleaned. I took a pump there in order to empty this tank. The hose attached to this pump being of leather, the Brahmins of that place were insulted. The Brahmins said to me that I was a Brahmin myself, and it was not a proper thing for me to have put a leather hose into the holy *khund*. I told the Brahmins I would give them two or three days' time in which to empty the tank. The time was given, but the *khund* was not cleaned by them, and therefore, I caused it to be cleaned. The Brahmins, therefore, got angry with me for this. I stated to Mr. Crawford that the town of Trimback was unclean at that time, and instead of fining everyone of the residents, I thought of making one or two examples by fining one or two wealthy people who had committed the offence. I had already received subscriptions from them for the Jubilee, and my fining them had had nothing to do with the Jubilee subscriptions. The *Saheb* then said to me that he had seen the papers in my case, and the explanation I had then given him did not appear anywhere in those papers. The *Saheb* then said he would return the papers in my case to Mr. Frost for the purpose of taking an explanation from me, and I should go to Mr, Frost and make my explanation to him. I left the bungalow and returned to the shigram, and waited there a short time for Hanmantrao; and when he came, both of us got into the shigram and returned to the native town. I returned to Igatpuri, and made my explanation to Mr. Frost. (Explanation put in; also the Collector's letter to the Commissioner, dated 3rd May, with accompaniments.) After I had made my explanation, I came to Poona. I cannot fix the date, but it was a day or two after I had made my explanation. (Letter of 11th May, 1887, from the Collector to the Commissioner put in.) I went to Hanmantrao and asked him what was to be done. He told me the papers had been sent for, and I should wait. I again saw Hanmantrao and went with him to Mr Crawford's bungalow. I did not see Mr. Crawford. About two or four days afterwards I again went with Hanmantrao in his shigram. On this occasion the shigram was driven to the bungalow. Hanmantrao went before me. I followed him, gave my card, and the *Saheb* came out afterwards on the verandah. Hanmantrao left the bungalow before I saw Mr. Crawford. The *Saheb* took me into a room in the bungalow, which looked like an office. He sat down, and I sat in front of him, and he put me some questions. These questions were put to me in writing, and answered by me in writing. (I put in a document, dated 16th May, 1887, partly in Mr. Crawford's and partly in Vinze's handwriting.) I had mentioned to Hanmantrao that, although I had given him money, there was nothing to satisfy me that the money was paid to Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao in reply to this told me that he and I would go to the *Saheb*, and that in the course of conversation between me and the *Saheb* the *Saheb* would say this to me:—"You are good: I have you at my heart;" or some such words. After writing answers to the questions put me at this interview, I had some conservation with Mr. Crawford. I told him that I had been under his Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Pendse, for about a year or a year and a half. I requested Mr. Crawford to ask Mr. Pendse about my conduct. I also stated to Mr. Crawford that I had been under his son. I asked him to inquire about my conversation, and in this conversation I marked the particular words about which Hanmantrao had spoken to me. Before I left, Mr. Crawford told me he would make a report, and that Mr. Pendse would let me know about it. I then left. I was staying with Mr. Pendse on this occasion. I again saw Hanmantrao and told him the *Saheb* had spoken in the particular way he mentioned. (Letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary to Government, dated 17th May, 1887; also one dated 18th May, 1887, from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Pendse put in.) Mr. Pendse told me that a good report had been sent in by Mr. Crawford. (Government Resolution of the 6th June, 1887, suspending Vinze for one year put in.) After this I joined my appointment as chitnis. I told Pendse about my paying Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao. When I brought the money and kept it in a bag in his room, he asked me what this money was for. I said, "This is all oppression. Any one is brought into trouble, and money is extracted out of him. I am on the point of losing my appointment. What can I do?" Pendse said he could not help me and told me to do what I liked. When I paid the money, I took it out from Pendse's room. I told him that I was going to pay the money. When I returned after paying the money, I told him briefly what had taken place. I had a balance of Rs. 1,000 with me out of my savings. My savings were with me in my box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—In January, 1887, I was superseded by ten or twelve persons, (Witness here produced a memo, showing the names of persons who had superseded him. The names of these persons were:—L. C. Pendse, M. T. Chiplonkar, M. K. Kuntekar, V. A. Patvardhan, M. G. Wagle, R. M. Joglekar, M. N. Mandikar, V. V. Lele and Daji Balhar Paranjpe.) Besides these Dravid had superseded me; but, as he was merely acting I do not consider that as a supersession in the ordinary sense of the word. I am an under graduate. I consider these as supersessions according to the Resolution of Government as to the appointment of graduates and under-graduates as mamlutdars.

When did you prepare this statement?—While returning from Nasik four or five days ago.

Do you know Phadke had no appointment until March, 1887, in Mr. Crawford's time?—No. I do not exactly remember whether Chiplonkar had acted several times in Mr. Roberson's time. I do know that Kuntekar was appointed acting. After I was appointed at Niphar I was given an acting appointment for six months, and this I called a supersession. I do not know that Patvardhan did not get any appointment from Mr. Crawford until September, 1887. My complaint is against Mr. Crawford, as well as against Mr. Robertson. My complaint about Mandikar is against Mr. Crawford. My complaint about Lele was in Mr. Crawford's time, I think, but I am not certain of that. Lele might have been appointed to act in Mr. Robertson's time. Mahada is in the Sholapore District. Government had passed a resolution that Paranjpe should not get a post until he passed the examination. Still he got the post. In September, 1886, I obtained an acting appointment for three months. Before that appointment was over, I got an acting appointment at Nassik. That appointment was not up to the end of March. I do not know how long my appointment was at Nasik. Deshpande returned to Nasik, I believe, some time after I went to Malsheras. I did not then expect to revert to my post of chitnis in February.

When did you expect that Deshpande would return to Nasik?—In a month or two. It is not a fact that if I had not been appointed to Malsheras, I would have had to revert to my post of chitnis. I was appointed to act at Igatpuri for two years. It was a very long appointment. Igatpuri is not a favourite station, but it is an ordinary one. I do not regard this place as one of the best stations of the division. I did not send a petition to Mr. Crawford when I was transferred to Malsheras, but I made a representation to Mr. Woodward. I had about Rs. 1,100 in my box.

Why did you keep such a large amount in the box?—By depositing money in the bank my relations would know that I had money, and they would want to borrow it of me. On the same day that I paid money to Kalavde, I was taken by him to Hanmantrao. I did not know Hanmantrao before. The first words that Hanmantrao said to me, as far as I remember, were, "You are a fool; you are an ass." Mr. Frost took a favourable view of my case, I know that Mr. Crawford sent for the papers of my case. As regards the Dikshit case, Messrs. Frost and Fraser decided it in my favour. After reading those papers, Mr. Crawford asked for an explanation from me in writing. He did ask me to prosecute the complainant in the Dikshit case. I did not put up at Pendse's place in 1887. I kept my goods at Pendse's, dined at another place, and slept at a third place.

Did Pendse assist you in making your explanation?—No.

How had he time to do so?—Next time I came to Poona was to make my statement before Mr. Ommanney. I was sent for. I made it during the first week of July. I then went away, and again I was sent for. That was at the end of July. I was then sent for to ask some explanation. Before I made my statement before Mr. Ommanney, he told me that no harm would come to me if I told the truth. I am still in Government service.

Do you expect promotion?—Why should I not expect it? I expect it according to my luck. Have I committed any offence? I had not been to Mr. Crawford's bungalow in July last.

Had you seen Pendse before you made your statement before Mr. Ommanney?—Yes, I went direct to Pendse's place. There I placed my goods, and as he was not there, I went direct to Mr. Ommanney's place. I received a letter from Pendse at Nasik to come down here to see Mr. Ommanney. I do not know what became of that letter.

After witness had been briefly re-examined by the Advocate-General, the Commission was adjourned till Monday morning.

MR. CAINE, M. P., ON HIS VISIT TO INDIA.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M. P., was welcomed on Saturday evening at a very well-attended meeting held in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo-Bunder, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association. Taking advantage of the occasion, the members of the I. O. G. T. Lodge presented Mr. Caine with an address, the members wearing their regalia.

The Rev. J. Forgan presided at the meeting, and in a few introductory remarks commenced the business of the evening. Referring to Mr. Caine's object in coming to India, the Rev. gentleman said it was very akin to that of the Indian Temperance Association which was to organize public opinion and the opinion of the Natives against the extension of the drink traffic on the part of Government in the country. Rapid communication between England and India did not make it such a far cry from London it once was, and he did believe that the opinions of natives could best be guided from home. Nothing in the country was required so much as the circulation of a little of something like public opinion from the healthy breezes of public opinion coming from home. He would say that, however editors of newspapers and our officials might effect to despise the speeches of Exeter Hall, it might make its voice heard even in India. (Applause.)

Mr. R. A. Harris, District Deputy Grand Chief Templar, No. 13 District, then read the address to Mr. Caine, which ran as follows:—

The Executive of the Grand Lodge of India having heard of your intended visit to India in connection with the drink question, have considered the opportunity a most appropriate one to present to you an address of welcome on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and therein to assure you of their intense interest in the work you contemplate, and of their earnest desire to render you all the assistance that lays in their power, and which they ungrudgingly place at your disposal and service. The India Order of Good Templars have been in existence for the past fifteen years, during which time the work has steadily advanced, the numbers to-day being about 6,000, and while the work for various reasons has been chiefly in the British Army, the order has ever been keenly alive to the broader question of the drink traffic as affecting the natives of India. With deep satisfaction therefore have they hailed the growing interest in this matter which has been shown in the United Kingdom among all classes of society, and they are convinced that the time has now arrived when a definite forward movement may be successfully prosecuted. The executive are assured not only that the European community will rally round you, but that you will find the natives of this country equally anxious for the victory of total abstinence.

Mr. Caine, who was received with cheers, in replying to the address expressed the pleasure he felt at the honour which had been paid him by his brother teetotallers. It was now something like eight or nine months since he left Bombay after spending six weeks in India, and if there was one thing which had impressed him more strongly than another during that time, it was that the evils of intemperance were growing and spreading in India to a most alarming extent. In almost every place he had visited he heard complaints from native gentlemen to whom he had had introduction from Christian Missionaries; in fact, from every one who had at heart the welfare of Indian people. He visited many stills and liquorshops which were now to be found scattered all over India, and was shocked and dismayed at the increase of intemperance which was taking place. What he saw induced him to give very close and careful attention to the whole question and to bring it before Parliament in the month of May last in a resolution on which, he believed, there was the largest division which had ever been taken on an Indian subject in the House of Commons. (Applause.) During his voyage from England he had been going through, with great care, all the Abkari Reports of the various provinces in India, and he found that there was not a single province in which the increase in consumption had not been very marked as compared with last year, and very much in proportion with the increase which had taken place in previous years. If they allowed this to go on unchecked, it was quite clear that the consumption ten years hence would again have doubled, and if it went on doubling every ten years it was only a question of forty or fifty years at the outside until the consumption in India would be as large in proportion to its population as it was in England. Hymns having been sung by the Good Templars the proceedings terminated.

THE BHULESHWAR WARD ELECTION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be regretted that the secretaries to the Standing Committee appointed by some of the rate-payers of the Bhuleshwar Ward should have issued invitation cards to the members of that body, asking them to be present on the 13th instant in order to elect by ballot representatives for the ward, in spite of the protest that you were good enough to publish in your paper from nineteen rate-payers—a protest which, from the character of the signatures annexed to that document, is entitled to every consideration. I do not believe that the Rate-payers' Association, which deserves all the thanks of the inhabitants of this great city for initiating a movement fraught with momentous consequences to their well-being will deliberately cast any unmerited slur upon distinguished people who contribute to the Municipal purse by thousands by omitting their names altogether from the Committee. A vernacular paper has rightly pointed out that the Association did not take proper precautions at the outset when it was proposed to hold a meeting of the rate-payers at the Mulji Jetha Market. Seeing that the Bhatia community is already divided into two hostile camps, anything that seemed in the least degree to prevent harmonious co-operation on the part of all the rate-payers should have been scrupulously avoided. Besides there is no reason why out-siders should be assigned a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the meeting when there are persons quite competent to manage their own concerns. If Municipal Government is to be successful, each ward must depend upon its own good sense and judgment in the management of its own affairs. I am therefore of opinion that the present Standing Committee does not in reality represent the ratepayers of the Bhuleshwar Ward. "An Indignant Voter" has already fully set forth in his letter, which appeared in your yesterday's issue, the grounds of his protest, which seems generally to accord with that made by the nineteen rate-payers to the secretaries. It is desirable, in the interests of Municipal Government, to convene a fresh meeting of the rate-payers at a place where none of the rate-payers can have the least objection to attend, and where every one shall have full opportunity for deciding the constitution of the Committee with the full consciousness of his own responsibility in the cause of local self-government. I quite agree that the mistake committed by the Rate-payers' Association was not intentional, but the result of ignorance, and that since the mistake has now been discovered the sooner it is mended the better it will be for all the rate-payers concerned. But if proper steps are not taken by the Association, it is sure to labour under the imputation of having promoted the interests of one section of the rate-payers to the detriment of others, and of having sown seeds of future dissension among them—a prospect which is certainly painful to contemplate, but which is none the less inevitable from the nature of the procedure followed in convening the last meeting and passing the resolutions thereat, which take no account of persons who deserve every consideration at the hands of the Association.

Nov. 9. A GRADUATE VOTER.

MR. BRYCE, M.P., who is coming to India for a few months for the benefit of his health, has completed an elaborate work on the American Constitution on which he has been engaged for several years, and it will be published in a few weeks by Macmillans in three volumes.

COL. BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

SIXTH DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 8.

WHEN the Court opened this morning, the Assistant Judge-Advocate summed up the evidence on the first charge sheet as follows:—

In the first charge the prisoner is charged with misapplying regimental money in his care by having caused Jehangirji Jamsetji, of Kurrachee, to credit Rs. 533 on his private account, this money representing a portion of a sum of Rs. 1,203 due to the 17th Bombay Infantry from the 3rd Beluchi Regiment. The fact of the transfer of the money to the credit of prisoner's account in the book of Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji of Kurrachee, and that the prisoner accepted this transfer on the understanding that Col. Nicholson should himself be responsible for the money due on account of charpoys, and that he, Col. Bulkeley, would accordingly make good to half-mounting fund of his Regiment to which the charpoys belonged is undisputed. The prisoner himself admits the circumstances attending the transaction. The question for the Court to decide is whether, in thus availing himself of the proposed accommodation there was such a fraudulent mis-application as is alleged in the charges. The question of fraud or no fraud is always one of fact, and is to be inferred as it may be negatived by the circumstances of each particular case. One great test of fraud is to enquire whether the appearance and reality of the transaction correspond. The intention can only be implied ordinarily from overtact and in drawing the natural inference from these acts the Court will apply to their consideration the ordinary maxims of common sense and experience of every day life. In the present case it is important to observe that this transaction was one that dealt with public Regimental money. Although no money actually passed at the time, the transaction being confined to the book transfer only, the result of which was that Lt.-Col. Bulkeley closed his accounts with Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji of Kurrachee by taking upon himself the debt to the extent of Rs. 533 due by the 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry to the 17th Bombay Infantry on account of charpoys sold by the latter to former, so that practically Rs. 533 of the money on account of these charpoys which should have been paid direct to the half-mounting fund of the 17th and 30th Bombay Infantry was diverted to meet Lt.-Col. Bulkley's debt to Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji. There was therefore, on admitted facts, a mis-application of this sum of Rs. 533. The prosecution allege that this misapplication is fraudulent. The prisoner denies that there was any fraudulent intention, and asserts that it was a temporary accommodation by which he fully intended to repay as early as possible, and until the fact was brought to his notice that he still owed the half-mounting fund, he was under the impression that everything had been adjusted. Now any action is fraudulent if it is committed with a dishonest intention to benefit oneself at the expense of some one else, while the same action purposed with an honest intention is ordinarily innocent. But as I have said a fraudulent intention is not often susceptible of direct proof, it must be inferred from attendant circumstances. The circumstances that favour the presumption of fraud seem to be as under:—In the first place the very nature of the transaction itself is that it savours somewhat of fraud though this of course may be rebutted by proof that there is no fraud intended. But it should be remembered that the Commanding Officer is from his position trustee of the Regimental funds, that this money diverted from its proper destination to Col. Bulkeley's private account instead of to Regimental half-mounting fund committed to his care as Commanding Officer, and that its diversion (any portion of it) from the legitimate purpose except under special circumstances could not fail to get an unfavourable construction.

Only the time that was allowed to elapse between the diversion of the money to Col. Bulkeley's use and its re-payment, much supports the fact of its fraudulent misapplication; and although this money would seem to have been eventually replaced, yet the Court will have remarked that no payment was made until discovery was imminent, if it had not already taken place and the whole accounts of the regiment were under investigation by a Court of Inquiry. I should mention here that if the Court should find that no offence had been committed, such subsequent replacement would not operate as a condonation of the offence, or does not modify its character. If a theft had been committed and the offence complete the mere fact, that the leader repented and restored the stolen article would not modify the character of the original theft, although on conviction it might possibly be allowed to affect the punishment.

The prisoner in his defence suggests he did not know the amount was not recovered from his pay in January 1887. Mr. Kreyer's statement as admitted by Lt.-Col. Bulkeley that the amount was still due from him last March, and that Col. Bulkeley had practically admitted its half-mounting payment by putting the amount into the chest. It seems hardly credible that Col. Bulkeley was not aware whether this amount had been deducted from his pay, and if as he states it was due to his having not been furnished with a copy of his pay abstracts he seems to forget that the remedy for this was in his own hands, and that he was indeed responsible for permitting so slovenly and irregular a proceeding to obtain in the regiment.

Col. Bulkeley says that the non-payment of this sum in January, 1888, was due to forgetfulness alone; that the Regiment took some time to settle down and that his mind was much distracted with domestic troubles. Taken up with these serious troubles the matter of the amount due by him on account of these charpoys to the half-mounting fund slipped his memory. The Court will no doubt attach such weight to these representations, but they will not have failed to remark that the cheque for balance of the amount due on account of the charpoy for Rs. 672 reached Lt.-Col. Bulkeley about the middle of this month and was endorsed by him for realisation. It is only natural to suppose that this must have recalled to his memory the portion of this sum due by him to the half-mounting fund.

Col. Bulkeley further says that when the transfer was first made on the book of Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji the transaction partook of a private character; and his responsibility did not commence until the final adjustment of charpoy account in January, 1887, when the balance of the amount due was paid by a cheque, but it must be evident that the obligation of the 30th regiment to the 17th regiment arose immediately the contract was completed by the transfer of the charpoys from the latter to the former, and that though time may have been allowed for payment liability commenced when the charpoys were sold. This liability of Rs. 533 Col. Bulkley assumed when he consented to the transfer of this sum to his credit with Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji on the terms purposed by Col. Nicholson. But it is a general rule of evidence that it is necessary only to prove the substance of the charge. In the present case, the substance of the first charge is fraudulent misapplication and the time at which this offence may have committed is not material and not being of the essence of the offence.

On the other hand in favour of the presumption that the transaction though irregular was not fraudulent may be gathered from the fact that the proposal first emanated from Col. Nicholson and not from the prisoner. Col. Nicholson states in his evidence when I suggested the above arrangement I did not think there was any thing fraudulent in it or I should not have suggested it. No doubt he looked upon it as a *bona fide* transaction. Had the amount been paid up by Col. Bulkeley according to the original arrangement no further question concerning it would have arisen. The failure to repay the amount has given rise to the suggestion of fraud, but the Court will no doubt consider it in the prisoner's favour.

The other point which bears in the prisoner's favour is that the transaction appears to have been quite open, and there was no concealment about it. Col. Nicholson states that the transaction was known in my Regiment and was alluded in official correspondence with the 17th Bombay Infantry. That it was known to the 17th Regiment is clear from the fact that Lt. Kreyer signed the statement of charpoy account in which it is allowed and further that he told Lieut. Whyte, the Quarter Master, about it in January or February 4 1886 as deposed to by that officer. The Court will consider whether publicity was given to this transaction.

The third point which may be considered in prisoner's favour that when on Lieut. Kreyer's departure from England, he was

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties in four lots, situate in Fort, in the very best locality.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on the days and times hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties on account and risk of the representatives of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powri, the Mortgager, pursuant to power of sale contained in an indenture, dated 23rd day of January 1862.

LOT 2.

To be sold THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1888, at 4 p.m.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, consisting of three ranges or compartments standing upon a piece or parcel of land on Government ground, situate, lying and being in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 625, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 122, and now under No. 122, and containing by admeasurement 48 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house and property of Goolbai Dadabhoy, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the house and property of Bezonjee Rustomjee Nariman, and on or towards the south by the Agiary Lane, and which said piece or parcel of land, messuage, and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nowrojee Cursetjee Powree, and now that of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Tarriwalla.

LOT 3.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1888, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 55 1-5 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 552, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 25, and now under No. 34, which said piece or parcel of land, messuage and hereditaments, formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Todiwalla, and now that of other tenants, are situate on the west side of Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the west by the house of the late Eduljee Rustomjee Madan, on the north by the house of Adam Ally Sooltan Ally, and on the south by the house of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jassawalla.

LOT 4.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November 1888, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 82 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 47, and for quit and ground rent under No. 412, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, formerly under No. 31, and now under No. 36, which said piece of land messuage and hereditaments, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, and his tenants, and are situate on the west side of Cooly Wada Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Cooly Wada Street, on the west by a passage for sweepers belonging to the premises hereby granted and to the adjoining premises, on the north by the house of the late Bomunjee Ruttonjee Mistry, and on the south by the house belonging to the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Camooe.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors for the Vendors.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, deceased, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or lease-hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Khetwady 12th Lane, otherwise called or known by the name of Grant Road Cross Lane No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts, and 92 square yards of the half moity of the ground of the southern side public passage, making in all 655 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, on the west by the said 12th Khetwady Lane or Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 2, on the north by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, and on the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 17 and Ward No. 2016, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cowajee Limjee Banajee as tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, the executor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow's Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE of buildings known as the "Parsonage" at Mazagon, near the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the above-mentioned Buildings, at Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 12, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
10 " T cloths.
4 cases white dhoties.
3 " " scarves,
2 " Boots and shoes.
1 square Pianoforte by Broadwood.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Mandalay—

15 casks Quick Drying Black writing ink, in stone and glass bottles of different sizes, and liquid gum in glass bottles.

By order of Juga Lalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Luxumon Bhoojee and Pudmanath Luxmonjee diamond ink, pearl e ring, gold and silver ornaments, gold embroidered silk clothes, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Sullaman Hubib.

A S—62-132. 1 case nut buttons.
800. 1 " "

On account and at the risk of Hassum Bawa Meya and Co.

A S—101 2749. 1 case hair brushes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat high-wheeled dog-cart in perfect order.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 handsome light open carriage with a fast and strong bay Arab horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.:—

About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hamilton Hotel, consisting of blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, a first-rate full sized billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a substantial well-made bar, a serviceable open carriage, a Bay carriage horse large size cooking stove, bed linen, iron water tank, plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte, a strong-built single-seated brougham, a strong-built victoria, a powerful bay carriage horse, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, choice flower vases, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of N. L. GHOSH Esq., Barister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest design, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, rich glassware, a first-rate, 12-stops harmonium by Soundy and Co., first-rate mahogany square pianoforte, a large size bagatelle table with balls, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, China and Satsoma flower vases, &c., the property of G Jacob, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE LUCKMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share bazar by order of the Luckmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Motecchund Dewchund.

166 Shares in the Luckmidass Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1. D.B. B.L.C.F. Gun in case with fittings complete by Murcott.
1 50 express D.B. B.L. Rifle with fittings in case.
1 single barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case by J. and W. Tolly.
Also 1 Snider Rifle and 1 carbine.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co., ELPHINSTON CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.:—

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co., a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 12th, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

2 cases white mulls.
1 case superior cashmere cloth of various patterns.
1 " " black doe skins.
1 " silk border grey dhooties.
3 cases coloured woollen cloth.
3 " white gauze flannel.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst. and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., consisting of augurs, bolts and nuts, bridge cylinders, casks, packing cases, diving bell, files, fireoars, grind stones, plate, plain glasses, wooden ladders, wooden pile, engine, rails, coil keys, spring balances, theodolite, timber, scrap iron and steel tyres, tents, ferrules, steel wheel, waggon, iron work, carriage traversors, copper reflectors, India-rubber, iron, steel and leather scraps, &c., and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal. The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 12th 1888.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

ON VIEW

at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,

Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,

consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES—For Wood, Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Kerosine Oil or Spirits of Wine, with the latest improvements. Send for full Illustrated Catalogue.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools, &c., fitted with large size English Kitcheners at surprisingly Moderate Cost.

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COOKING STOVES.—Purchase on the Hire system. Prices within reach of all. The Largest Show Room in India.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES.—Cement, Gum, Glue, Brushes, Butter Prints, Pastry Runners, Meat Choppers, Mincing Machines, Coffee Mills, Coffee Roasters, Rug Straps, Trunks, Tiffin Baskets, Enamelled Ware, Ice Boxes, Chamois Leather, Family Scales, Folding Gindi Stands, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.

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XMAS Orders for Cakes, Confectionery, Hams and other Stores, Toys, Xmas Tree Ornaments, executed with despatch.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 97⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106. Silver remained at 43½d. per doz; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in both denominations at £67⅞ and £71⅛, respectively. French Rentes in Paris were steady at 81½.

The Wheat Market, which had previously been firm, became quiet but steady yesterday. Quotations, however, show an advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive by both routes, other prices, including those for Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, being unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,350,000 quarters, which shows a decrease of 120,000 quarters compared with what was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was firm, and arrival prices in London were unaltered; but Liverpool quality was 6d. per quarter higher, to arrive by either route. Rapeseed was quiet but steady, with Cawnpore Yellow to arrive still quoted at 49s. per quarter. Coffee was flat, but unaltered in value.

COTTON in Liverpool closed firm last evening, the total sales having, at 12,000 bales, reached the same figures as on Thursday; but Surats, of which 300 bales fewer were taken, at 1,200 bales were only steady. The Imports were *nil*. Mid.-American remained at 5 13-16d., and other spot quotations all come unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearest deliveries, and 1-64d. up in all positions thereafter. The Manchester Market had been firm with only a small business doing. No further change in prices took place in Liverpool to-day; but the market was firm all round, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. The Imports were 5,000 bales.

The past week was a more active one in Liverpool than its predecessor, the total sales for the six days having, at 69,000 bales, been 21,000 bales more than were shown on the previous Friday, while 27,000 bales more were taken by the trade and forwarded at 132,000 bales. The Imports had been lighted by 20,000 bales, at 79,000 bales. The Liverpool stock, however, was heavier, by 3,000 bales, than it was a week ago, and the figures which we give below for comparison show that, compared with this time last year it was yesterday lighter by some 161,000 bales, and as against the year before, by 55,000 bales, the decrease thus shown being rather more than it was last week in the former case, and a little less in the latter. The Stock of Surats had diminished during the week by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 50,000 bales. The total visible supply had become greater during the week by 190,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 4,000 bales less in sight, and the estimated following off in the supply for all Europe, according to the annexed statement, was 662,000 bales, and 311,000 bales, respectively, compared with last year and 1886, the figures of decrease having contracted considerably in one case, and slightly in the other since the previous Friday. In East Indian Cotton the deficiency in the visible supply as against the two preceding years was yesterday 217,000 bales, and 98,000 bales, respectively, which is rather less than it was last week in each case. In prices, an advance of ⅛d. per lb. had been established in Mid-American, and of 7-64d. to ⅛d. in American Arrivals during the week; and it will be noticed that the margin in the price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool over last year's quotation at the same time had become reduced to ⅛d. per lb, though, as against 1886, it was still 11-16d. per lb.

The rumours which have been rife regarding the condition of the American Cotton crop, based upon private telegrams, have had consistence given to them by a Reuter's message from Washington under this day's date, which states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, "the season is fairly favourable for picking, but the wet weather in September did great harm. It is anticipated that the yield per acre on the average will be the same as last year but of far inferior quality."

The spot price advanced ⅛ cent. in New York yesterday, say to 10 cents, and February Futures were 3 points higher, at 9·98 cents, the Receipts having been light at 46,000 bales. To-day, 10 cents was still quoted for ready Cotton; but futures were 7 points lower, at 9·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales, going against the same figures for last year, and 10,000 bales more in the corresponding day in 1886. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that last week's Receipts were within 30,000 bales of last year's for the same period, and only 2,000 bales under the arrivals in 1886; and the total falling off compared with the two previous years from the beginning of the season was yesterday 512,000 bales and 60,000 bales, respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	271,000	301,000	273,000
" exports to U. K.	105,000	89,000	94,000
" " Continent	44,000	105,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,822,000	2,334,000	1,882,000
" exports to U. K. " "	603,000	723,000	666,000
" " Cont. " "	362,000	679,000	341,000
" Stock in the Ports	659,000	736,000	749,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,370,000	2,532,450	2,181,340
" Surats	138,000	355,360	235,620

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	286,000	447,280	341,180
" London	7,000	40,000	17,000
American Afloat	220,000	250,000	308,000
East Indian "	10,000	13,000	19,000
	533,000	750,280	685,180
Price of Mid-Americans	5 13-16d.	5 11-16d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¼d.	3¾d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 9-16d.	1 3-16d

The demand which was felt in our local market for the staple yesterday has not been sustained, having apparently been induced by reports, in some cases exaggerated, of the less favourable condition of the American crop. The tone of the market, however, has been steady, and yesterday's rates have still generally been quoted for arrival contracts, but with many sellers thereat, and only a moderate business has been done. A few transactions between dealers in "Good" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 236½; and in "Good" Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 213½ are reported; and a little ready new Bengal, at Rs. 189, has changed hands. About 1,000 bales of old stuff have been taken by the Mills, consisting principally of Jalgaum, at Rs. 188½-96; Dhuliah, at Rs. 185; Oojein, at Rs. 160½; Digrus, at Rs. 207; Wadhwan, at Rs. 204; Western, at Rs. 205; and Dharwar, at Rs. 203½ per candy. Rain is reported to have fallen in parts of Kattiwar and Guzerat; but we await the reliable telegraphic advices received by the Chamber before endorsing the reports which have reached us.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been in but slight demand, and only a moderate business in the aggregate has been done; but the tone of both markets may be called steady, and quoted prices show no change whatever.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday; were as follows:—

Cotton	834 bales.
Wheat	20,861 cwt.
Linseed	1,534 "
Rapeseed	7,229 "
Gingelly	4,237 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, and rates are quite unchanged. No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning with last evening's closing rates quoted, all round, and the market has continued in the same state throughout the curtailed business day, with very little doing on any line. A small amount is reported to have been placed in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s 4 23-32d. for December delivery; otherwise forward Credits are 1s. 4 23-32d. for January-February, and 1s. 4 11-16d. for March-May. Current rates for Bank remittance are quoted to the end of the year, and 1-32d. less thereafter. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown more firmness to-day owing to advices from Calcutta, 98⅛ to 3-16 has been quoted for cash; 98¼ for this month's account, and 98 1-16 to ⅛ for the January account, but with not much passing either for Money or Account.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 12½ in Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares, at Rs. 910; of Rs. 10 in Alliance, at Rs. 600; and of Rs. 5 in Jevraz Balloo, at Rs. 1,015 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[A CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FARRELL—Oct. 19 at Quex Lodge, West-end-lane, Hampstead, wife of Capt. G. H. Farrell, Orderly Officer to his Highness the Nizam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CREGEEN, DANGERFIELD—Oct. 18, at Marylebone, A. C. Cregeen, Agent, Indian Midland Railway, to Edith, widow of H. Dangerfield, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Knott, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Hellidon, Northamptonshire.

KNELLER, WAUD—Oct. 23, at Bawdrip, Bridgwater, Somerset, H. St. J. Kneller, of Nagpur, India, fourth son of L. Kneller, and nephew of Viscount Bolingbroke, to Florence Marian, second daughter of R. H. Waud, of South Kensington, S.W., and Knowle Hall, Bridgwater, Somerset.

MACLEOD, BARNETT—Oct. 17, at Worcester, H. W. G. Macleod, M.B. and M.C. Edin., Surg. Medical Service H. M.'s Bengal Army, to Clara Isabel, daughter of F. Barnitt, Woodside, Worcester.

DEATHS.

BODDAM—Oct. 23, in London, Eliza, widow of Lt.-Col. William Tudor Boddam, of the Madras Cavalry, 83.

LEWIN—Aug. 4, J. S. Lewin, formerly Midshipman in the Royal Navy, third son of the late M. Lewin, of the Madras Civil Service.

OLIPHANT—Oct. 16, at Cleveland-road, Ealing, N. L., child of H. L. Oliphant, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), eight months.

PEET—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Peet, General List, Bengal Infantry, 46.

TROWER—Oct. 19, at Cheltenham, C. A. Trower, daughter of the late W. Trower, Esq., India Civil service.

VIVIAN—Oct. 13, Edward John Vivian, late Surg.-Major H.M. Indian Army, of Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone, 63.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—November 11, at Bombay, the wife of J. A. Cassels, of a daughter.

SPENCE—November 6, at Dharwar, the wife of J. K. Spence, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEADE—WHITE—November 8, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. A. G. A. Robarts, Captain J. W. B. Meade, (B. S. C.) 3rd H. C. Cavalry, 2nd son of Lt.-General Sir Richard J. Meade, to Catherine Wayte, only child of Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D.

DEATH.

SPENCE—November 8, at Dharwar, Emma, the wife of J. K. Spence, Bombay Civil Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APPENZELLER—November 6, at 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of R Appenzeller, of a son.

EYRE—November 2, at Agra, the wife of Captain H A Eyre, the Norfolk Regiment and Paymaster, 2nd Manchester Regiment, of a son.

LISSAET—November 6, at 1-3 Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of Sydney H Lissart, of a son.

MOORE—November 5, at Meerut, the wife of Rev Clement G Moore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNDEE—PRESTAGE—November 5, at St Francis, Jallapahar, by the Very Revd Father Depelchin, S J, assisted by the Revd Father Schaefer, S J, Lieutt. William John Daniell Dundee, RE, eldest son of Col F W Dundee, Ealing, London, to Agnes Rebecca, fourth daughter of Franklin Prestage, Darjeeling.

FINNIGAN—ROGERS—November 1, at Ajmere, Peter Francis Finnigan, District Traffic Superintendent, R M Railway, Mhow, to Emily Ethel, eldest daughter of Mr F C Rogers, Ajmere.

WARRINGTON—KILCOIN—November 5, at Saint Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev J Black, MA, Serjeant Joseph Warrington, "Officers' Mess, 21st Hussars," to May, daughter of Barrack Master Kilcoin.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

THE scheme of reforms in connection with the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital and the Grant Medical College which the Government have for some time had in contemplation is certain to be widely discussed, and the Government will be fortunate if in giving effect to it they escape the charge of having unduly interfered with some personal, service, a public interest involved. The scheme is partly set forth in the Resolution which we publish in another column, and it will be seen therefrom that it by no means bears out some of the premature criticisms that have been passed upon it. The Resolution, however, is silent upon one point which it is understood is an essential part of the scheme. The post of third physician at the Hospital is to be abolished, and a whole time professor is to be added to the teaching staff of the Grant Medical College. To make up for the withdrawal of the third physician there will be a number of honorary physicians and assistant honorary physicians. This arrangement will invite criticism as being on the face of it a return to an experiment which was tried some years ago, and came to an unsatisfactory ending in 1884. *Prima facie* the probabilities are against it, and the Government should be prepared to make out a strong case for it if they expect the public to think well of it. However, it is possible that the personal equation in the problem may be more favourable to a successful solution to-day than it was in 1884. Moreover, the experiment cannot be spoken of as a mere repetition of that which failed then. The honorary physicians and surgeons will be chosen from amongst the leading local practitioners; they will be men of standing in their profession, and will hold their posts permanently. The difficulty which we mentioned the other day in regard to the hours of attendance does not seem to be so great as it seemed at first sight, for the honorary physicians, like those in home hospitals, will attend regularly at stipulated hours, and there need be no conflict between their hospital and private practice. Nor will the assistant honorary physicians be precisely analogous to the honorary officers whose posts were abolished four and a half years ago. But for practical difficulties in the way it is probable that they would be provided with quarters in the hospital. This, we understand, may possibly be done later on, and as it is contemplated that they shall perform functions similar to those of house physicians at home there will be an obvious convenience in making such provision for them. Adequate precaution seems to be taken against a repetition of the disciplinary difficulties which attended the former experiment. Thus the young assistant honorary physicians and surgeons will be required to enter into a covenant to submit to the rules of the institution, and to conform to the discipline laid down by the chief officer. So too with the honorary surgeons and physicians. They must undertake to attend with regularity and submit to the rules, and there should be good sense and loyalty enough on both sides to guard against friction and misunderstanding. The best guarantee for their capacity and industry will be supplied in the fact that the posts, which will be tenable for a year, will be allotted to young men chosen from amongst the best graduates of the year. Whatever may be said about the bearing of the scheme in other directions, upon medical education at all events it will work for good. It will provide a powerful incentive to the more intellectual students to pass well in their examination; it will give them opportunities for perfecting their professional education such as they could not have if they started in practice immediately after graduating; and the public and the profession will alike profit by it. There are indications in the Resolution that it does not go quite as far as the full intentions of Government. But it leaves us no reason to doubt that in framing it the Government have had no narrow purposes in view. The quality of the additional hospital staff that it will provide must be proved by the event, but it is one of the chief features of the scheme that it will give a desirable increase in the numerical strength of the staff. Here there is room for improvement, for it will scarcely be contended that five visiting officers, able and conscientious though the whole of the present staff are in carrying out their duties, are sufficient for a hospital with five hundred beds. The interests of the local profession outside the service have undoubtedly been kept in view, and we cannot conceive that so far as this has been done with due regard to other interests, any exception will be taken to it. Dr. Vandyke Carter indicated one of the pressing necessities of medical education in Bombay when he observed upon the frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge for want of adequate practice. Nor is it the younger members of the profession alone or even the profession, as a whole, alone, whom the reform will benefit. The interests of the unofficial medical class are in reality the interests of the public, and the public must profit in a very perceptible degree from an arrangement which gives a valuable hospital connection to practitioners of standing who will thereby be enabled to keep touch, as private practice alone could not enable them to keep touch, with the progress of scientific medicine. The public, we say, will profit as much from this as the practitioners themselves. On the other hand, so far as appears in the new scheme, it in no way invades the rights of the service. There is to be, in the total, no replacing of the service men by outside practitioners. The honorary assistants are additional men, and might more appropriately be called such than "honorary" officers, and they will not, taking the result as a whole, supplant any one. The third physician, it is true, will disappear from the hospital, but this will simply mean that instead of being half physician and half professor he will give the whole of his time to professorial work. The service will therefore lose nothing, nor will the officer who has to devote himself henceforth to teaching. The advantages that are expected to arise from this particular change are important. The idea is that henceforth the professorial and the hospital work shall as far as possible be kept apart. The professorship of physiology and histology will be given to a junior man in the service, who must have special qualifications for the work, and who will spend his whole service in the Professorship. Practically the appointments will be made by competition, inasmuch as it will be known before an examination is held if it is for a professorship that the appointment is to be made. The "once a Professor always a Professor" principle is one that prevails at home, where all the best professors in physiology and the allied subjects give their whole time to teaching and independent investigation. There will no longer, under the new system, be any danger of appointments being made merely for considerations of promotion or of departmental convenience. Special work will be given to specialists, and appointments will no longer be in danger of being made on the rough and ready assumption of a capacity for universal adaptability in the service, one man being as good to teach a particular subject as another. The Medical Department has not suffered as seriously as the Education Department has from pursuing this illogical and unnatural method; but in both the assumption that any man can teach any subject at a month's notice has been acted upon to the disadvantage of professor and pupil alike. We believe, though the matter is one concerning which the lay judgment should not be dogmatically pronounced, that the service as a whole will be the better for the change in this regard, that hospital work and college work will alike benefit by it, and that it will bring about a considerable improvement in medical education in this Presidency. At all events a fair trial should be given to it. The subject is one in which the public at large is directly interested, and it is to be hoped that no sectional antagonism will stand in the way of its smooth and successful working.

IT is not in Bengal alone that police circulars are giving offence to sensitive defenders of the right of everybody to do everything he likes. A correspondent in Guzerat writes to us in strong terms about a circular—a very silly circular as he deems it—which the police authorities of Surat have issued, defining the conditions under which artists on the tom-tom are henceforth to be permitted to make night hideous. From and after the 15th instant no one is to play on "any musical instrument producing noise"—the circular is not before us, but we hope we are not doing injustice to its phrases—after ten o'clock at night without a license from the police. The applicant for a license is expected to mention the hours and days during which he wants to have or to make music, but an exception will be made for a *burra din*, when people are to be free to have as much music as they like without asking the permission of the police. We hear that the circular has caused dissatisfaction, and our correspondent, who is one of those who do not approve of it, thinks that the next stage in this attempt to bring the pastimes of the people under official control will be to subject eating, drinking, and sleeping, to police control. Who knows? And yet it may mitigate the vexation of our Surat neighbours to learn that to a good many people in Bombay their lot will seem one to be envied with an exceeding envy. We do not all take the same view of these things, and our correspondent may wonder why any man of taste should hold that the tom-tom should be put to bed at ten o'clock. To others, however, it is an equally marvellous thing that our toiling millions are able, after the long Indian day to spend the long Indian night under the spell of those "musical instruments which produce noise" against which the offending police circular is directed. Some of us live laborious days, and we think it a hardship that within earshot little groups of our Aryan brethren should be permitted to conspire with the jackals to rob us of our night's rest. What happens sometimes under the provocation of the cymbal, the guitar and the tom-tom is known only to the makers and the victims of nocturnal music, but rumours have reached us of people who, after having endured much until far into the small hours, have in desperation quitted their couch and taken summary vengeance on the malignant orchestra. By all means let us have this beneficent *cloture* in Bombay. If Surat cannot appreciate it we can.

A LOCAL religious paper, whose comments on contemporary events have of late ministered by turns to the wrath and the merriment of some of its up-country contemporaries, came out on Saturday with a deliverance for the due interpretation of which the curious might be tempted to have recourse to an agency known in London as a Private Enquiry Office. "Fallen Men in India—Their Influence in Newspaper Offices," is an alarming heading, which almost leads us to exclaim, with the Columbus of the schoolboy's myth, "We are discovered at last!" However the allegations of the *Bombay Guardian* are vague and indeterminate, and we give ourselves the benefit of the doubt, passing on to our neighbours, in the belief that they will be able to do justice to them, the insinuations conveyed in this dreadful paragraph:—"Perhaps one of the most dangerous places for a fallen man to be in is a newspaper office. We know of several cases in London and Bombay where this is the case, and the disreputable articles poisoning the minds of thousands which occasionally appear are traceable to the fallen man's influence." If an inquisitive public ask "Who is he?" "Where is he?" we can only refer them to the Editor of the *Guardian*, who for

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last night, Lord George Hamilton (First Lord of the Admiralty) said he hoped in the near future to raise the English navy to a completely adequate standard.

Lord Salisbury said he was never more sanguine of success in Ireland than he was at the present moment.

Referring to the Sackville West affair his lordship said it was more an electoral than a diplomatic incident. The result of the Presidential election in the United States showed, he said, that the American people discountenanced statesmen.

Turning to affairs in the East, his lordship said, the rebellion, headed by Ishak Khan against the Ameer Abdul Rahman, had been suppressed successfully and the Government have no reason to dotibt the loyalty of the Ameer.

The opening of the River Kuran to trade by the Shah of Persia, he said, would benefit the world, and betokens the beginning of a new life for Persia.

The expeditions to the Black Mountain Country and Sikkim were, he said, only the surf marking the advancing tide of civilization.

His lordship, in speaking of Suakin, said he regarded the situation there without much alarm; but added that it proves England has still a duty to perform in Egypt. The British Government have restored order there, and done much to restore the finances of the country, but they must make the frontiers secure. The Government, he said, adhere to the policy they have always pursued, looking forward to the day when their responsibility in that quarter would cease.

Referring to the situation in Europe, his lordship said all the Great Powers had every inducement to refrain from going to war. The danger proceeds from a possible outbreak of popular feeling overruling peaceful rulers and from the ever increasing armaments. Amidst such preparations England cannot remain unprepared, and must ensure not only her security but sense of security.

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA BILL.

The Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India, which was brought in by Lord Cross in June last, has been withdrawn.

GREAT BATTLE AT WADAI.

[illegible] has been received that a force of seventy [illegible]d Mahdists have made an attack upon [illegible]in the Soudan, but were repulsed by the [illegible]on, and lost three thousand men. A fresh [illegible]k was then made, in which they were successful and captured the town. The Sultan took to [illegible]ht during the confusion.

RESCRIPT OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.

In a Rescript from the Czar to the Grand Duke Alexis, His Imperial Majesty says he was rejoiced during his visit in the South to observe the progress made in the formation of the Black Sea fleet, thus securing the extension of trade and the protection of Russia's rights in the Black Sea.

THE FRENCH WAR BUDGET.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

M. de Freycinet, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said it was useless to expect any reduction in the extraordinary Budget of the War Ministry, and told the Chamber they must rather be prepared to make an exceptional effort to secure the defence of the country.

THE SLAVE COAST BLOCKADE.

ROME, Nov. 10.

The Italian Government have ordered two men-of-war to the East Coast of Africa to co-operate in the blockade there.

ANOTHER AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Thomson, the Masailand explorer, has undertaken to relieve Emin Pasha, and will start in one month's time on his journey. He says he is convinced Stanley is dead.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins left for Calcutta by the Mirzapore to-day. A large number of gentlemen were present to bid adieu. Mr. Westland arrived this morning, his object being to endeavour to effect a saving in expenditure.

The French steamer has taken 280 cooly emigrants from Pondicherry, and is now on the way to Karikal to pick up 200 more who will go to the French West Indian colonies.

Dr. Miller returned to Madras to-day. 300 students met him on the pier.

THE BHANDARA ENQUIRY.

The second, third, and fourth officers and chief engineer have given evidence in the Bhandara enquiry. The second officer said that one cooly was apparently killed by coming in contact with the iron ladder. Another had his neck broken evidently by being thrown from side to side of the vessel. Only one cask was between the decks, and that weighed about half hundredweight. Passengers' boxes and cooking utensils were sliding about violently and probably caused injuries to the coolies. Some casks of oil were shipped at Pondicherry, but were stowed in the hold. Other officers supported his evidence. The Government solicitor said he had no further evidence to tender, and he did not think it necessary to address the Court at any length. There were only two material points for the Court to decide (1) whether the captain was justified in going to sea when she was so light, and (2) whether any steps were taken to secure the passengers baggage so as to prevent it being knocked about by the rolling of the vessel. Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the officers, pointed out that the second officer stated that the passengers were thrown from side to side; some being evidently killed that way, while there were no external marks of injuries on the bodies. As to going to sea the captain had the choice of other vessels before him, and thought it safe to go to sea. If the cooking pots had been taken from the passengers, there would probably have been a row.

The Court intimated that it would frame no charge against the captain.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 10.

To-day's sitting of the Court-Martial was entirely taken up by the prisoner continuing Mr. Barrett's cross-examination. Several slight discrepancies between witness' written statement and original entries in the book were elicited. The cross-examination is likely to occupy another day.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that the *Times* states that an agent of the German East African Company has been despatched to India to ascertain whether it be possible to recruit Mahrattas or other natives to serve as troops within the German sphere of interest in Africa and also to accompany the German expedition, which it is proposed to send to the relief of Emin Bey.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief spent Friday and Saturday in witnessing field manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Saram tangi, and will to-day visit the Khojak. Sir Charles Dilke was present at the manœuvres on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, left here outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, to-day.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4d
The Manchester Market has been firm with only small business doing.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 2
8¼ lbs. „	6-2
40.'s Mule Twist	8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	81½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	71⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	43½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		69,000 bales.
„ „ „	Surats	6,000 „
„ „ „	Imports of Cotton	79,000 „
„ „ „	Surats	nil „
„ Stock of Cotton		286,000 „
„ „	Surats	50,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London		7,000 „

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted telegrams sent by boat will be delayed about 3 days.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.—The cyclonic storm which was approaching Kathiawar yesterday has passed to the northward, and now lies to the north of Rajkote. It has filled up very considerably, and is now very feeble. Otherwise there has been but little change in pressure or distribution. Wind has blown freshly in the storm area and the cyclonic circulation is still shown around the storm. Elsewhere the winds are unchanged. Some cloud is reported; almost everywhere showery weather prevails over the peninsula and central districts, and further slight rain has fallen at Guzerat and west of Central India.

Nov. 11.—The pressure has again increased in Konkan, Khandeish, Berars, Guzerat, and Indus Valley; fallen elsewhere. The rise is brisk at Deesa, but changes elsewhere; moderate distribution irregular. Readings high at Assam, exceptionally low at both coasts, peninsula and in Punjab. Winds are variable in North-Western India, north-easterly. Generally elsewhere. The weather is unsettled in Southern and Central India, and light showers are reported from most station. Heaviest rainfall one and a quarter inch in Rajahmandry.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney in Frere Road, on Saturday, touching the death of Daniel Ignatius Creagh, aged 37 years, who died suddenly at his house in that locality, on the night previous. Mary Elizabeth Creagh, the daughter of the deceased, said: Deceased was a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. His age was 36 or 37 years. They lived together. Her mother went to hospital at 6 p.m., on Friday; her father (the deceased) was then lying on the floor; he was under the influence of liquor. He did not go to his work since Saturday last, the 3rd instant, and was drinking all the time. Her mother tried to stop him from drinking but he would not listen. After her mother went to hospital deceased continued lying on the floor, and appeared to be asleep, and about 11 p.m. she went to bed. About half an hour afterwards her servant woke her, saying that her father was very cold. Witness got out of bed and went to him, and found him dead. The jury, after hearing further evidence, returned a verdict of the effect that death was the result of apoplexy.

NEWS has just been received at Wady Halfa that the "White Pasha" is still at Bahr-el-Gazel with a considerable force. Troops have been sent from Omdurman against him.

A CORRESPONDENT who has lately arrived from Secunderabad writes that the section of the extension line of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway to the Bezwada frontier, which it was thought would be opened for public traffic on the 1st January next, will take a much longer period before it approaches completion, due in a measure to the coolie labour being difficult to procure owing to the great scarcity in the surrounding districts. Besides, the erection of the Wyra bridge, the most tedious piece of workmanship of the line, is not half finished, and will take time to complete. Since the return of Mr. Furnivall, the Agent, from England, the work is being rapidly pushed forward under the personal supervision of Mr. Benson, the District Engineer. At present the Company now run material trains on this section, and it is contemplated that the line will not be opened for traffic till April next.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

THE Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava claims first place in an Indian London letter this week. The announcement of the steps in the peerage which her Majesty has granted to the retiring Viceroy came with something of a surprise. It was well-known that Lord Dufferin was to receive a mark of the Queen's recognition, but not, it was thought, until he was really leaving India. The Marquis will find the comments of the Press upon his honours pleasant reading. On the whole, the newspapers here have spoken well of him. I send you a batch of the more important newspaper comments on your retiring Viceroy's elevation in the peerage. You will see they are discriminating rather than gushing and I think Lord Dufferin may be proud of reading them. Although there is no want of reference to the estimable and esteemed lady—from whom, again quoting his Excellency, the Viceroy has been almost completely separated during his years of splendour as a ruler—who has been most active in her sphere of duty, and has spread so healthful an influence throughout Indian society, I must confess enough does not, to me at least, seem to have been made of the Marchioness of Dufferin. More than any one of her illustrious predecessors she has exercised a most beneficent influence in an Empire where the position of women is one of overpowering interest. I should like to have seen that fact more freely recognised on this side. The Burmese flavour in the new title was, doubtless, inevitable. Most people here, however, so far as I can ascertain, would have preferred that the Marquisate had not been connected with Burma. If the pacification of our newest acquisition were complete less objection might have been felt. You will not fail to note how frequently the scribes dwell upon the enlargement of the Empire's borders, East and West, during Lord Dufferin's term of office. By his own countrymen Lord Dufferin is held to have earned his promotion by a successful, if not brilliant, period of rule.

To the moment of writing I have not heard that Lord Lansdowne's Private Secretary has been appointed. Possibly, in the long interview which took place yesterday between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy-designate, this not least important incident in a viceregal career may have been discussed; mayhap, it has been settled. The question, I know, is causing much interest in the India Office. Sir Mackenzie Wallace has been asked to continue his services for a time to Lord Lansdowne. But in the papers here Mr. Ruggles-Brise, a member of a well-known Essex family, if I remember rightly, is declared to stand well in the running. I am not myself able to say much of his chances of success. But, I may report that if he is selected, the social part of Lord Lansdowne's satrapy ought to be a great success. He is declared to be all tact, and never to have made a social blunder. If this testimony be true then, indeed, it may be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will secure such a treasure. More than half the social difficulties in India are caused through the blunders of tactless men occupying high positions in society. For my own part I am not sure that it is wise for a Viceroy new to India to have a total stranger to the country as his Private Secretary. In the interests of Lord Lansdowne himself it may be hoped that the man who is to stand towards him in so confidential a position and towards the Empire in so important a character will be found among those now in India who have not everything to learn of the country and of the people.

"The case will kill me" is said to have been the remark made by the Attorney-General, when he was first approached by the *Times* to appear for it before the Special Commission. If we are to believe the report current in legal circles, Sir Richard Webster accepted a brief in the Great Commission very much against his will. It would thus seem that there was some foundation for the gossip of a fortnight ago, that Mr. Walter would have to fight Mr. Parnell without the assistance of the first Law Officer of the Crown. It does not appear, however, that any objection was offered by Lord Salisbury to his Attorney-General appearing for one of the parties in what is to all intents and purposes a political—I had almost written a party—encounter, and the Liberals are free to make whatever capital they can out of it. Of course, it is the business of Mr. Gladstone's followers to turn to the best account the mistakes of their opponents, and it was to be expected that they would hold up their hands in horror at the spectacle afforded by the Attorney-General as the leading advocate of the *Times*. If the adverse comments had been confined to Home Rulers and Liberals, the Government might, perhaps, have felt no concern, but the criticism is by no means so limited. The *Daily Telegraph*, the usefulness of which to the Unionist party cannot be over-rated, feels compelled in grave language to express its regret that etiquitte permits the Attorney-General to appear for one of the parties in a case of this kind, and the managers of the largest circulation in the world "undoubtedly possess the happy knack of hitting off the views of its immense *clientele*. Still its protests come too late to be of any value except that of discrediting the administration, and the same may be said for the other opinions regarding the Special Commission to which it has just given utterance. Not only does it disapprove of the Attorney-General's blunder, but the *Telegraph* censures the Government for having ever created a Special Commission to inquire into charges which it thinks could better have been investigated before the ordinary tribunals of justice, and uses some language regarding the general features of the case which, coming from such a source, can only be regarded as remarkable. "It would be impossible," it says, to "hold Mr. Parnell responsible for the dynamite (outrages) he did not denounce or for the murders he did not condemn. Whenever a national, patriotic, or revolutionary movement is begun—and the Parnellite agitation was all three—there are leaders who are cautious and wise, while at the tail of the agitation there are followers who are hot, passionate, and ready to commit crime. All may work towards the same end, but the moderate men cannot be held answerable for the deeds of their violent followers, simply because they fight under the same flag." And then it draws a comparison between the more violent of Mr. Parnell's followers and the British rioters of 1831, self-styled Reformers whose ruffianism evoked from the Tories of the day the reproach, "This is the result of the agitation promoted by Henry Brougham, Lord John Russell, and Earl Grey." The whole tone of the leader published by the *Telegraph* in its issue of last Monday was such as to give colour to the rumour that, under the will of his lately deceased grandfather, young Mr. Lawson, the clever and energetic member for St. Pancras, acquired a controlling voice in the policy of the paper in which he previously had a comparatively small share. The report on the face of it did not seem very probable, but whatever doubts may have existed on the subject were set at rest the next day when an article, fully supporting the general policy of the Ministry, appeared in the same columns.

A writer in one of our leading papers said on Tuesday he had not met one man who read the entire report of Sir Richard Webster's speech on the opening day of the Commission. I have met one and only one; he confesses that after wading through seven columns of Tuesday's proceedings he found the task too great for him. I cannot understand why all the journals devote so much space to the Attorney-General's interminable statement. They cannot suppose it pleases their readers who have not the time, if they had the inclination, to follow and forward Sir Richard Webster's exhaustive *rechauffe*. The Special Commission for the present is like some of the greatest authors of the world, whose name is better known than their works. Everybody talks about the Commission, but nobody has the courage to face the accounts of its doings. The news agents say that so far the inquiry has not added to the sale of the papers, but I suspect they will have a different tale to tell when we reach the exciting periods of the case, which we hope may be sometime before Christmas. No one has ventured to say when the case will finish. I have seen an estimate that the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses for the *Times* would last only a fortnight. This is surely to say the least a sanguine anticipation; it is absolutely absurd if what we hear as to the number of persons to be called by Sir Richard Webster is true. It will take very much more than two weeks to examine a single class of evidence, the Irish constables, if all of them whose names are in the Attorney-General's brief—two hundred it is said!—should be called. The learned counsel resents with asperity any suggestions made *sotto voce* or otherwise that he is slaying the slain, and I suppose he has some reason for repeating facts which are known to everybody, but it looks very much as if he came into the case at a late hour, and had not had time to compress the mass of details put before him into a reasonable compass. The court has a very sleepy look under the ordeal through which it is passing, and I hope it is not disrespectful to say that one at least of the Commissioners does not think it necessary to keep awake all the time. Another of their lordships was seen one day relieving the tedium, by perusing a book, not I need hardly say a legal one. Although for the most part Sir Richard Webster's speech has consisted of a mere recapitulation with additions of the same character of the famous articles on "Parnellism and Crime," it has introduced us to one or two features of interest. Then, for example, we know a little more than we did before the inquiry began about the celebrated letters alleged to have been written by the Irish leader. In his first references to them the Attorney-General left it to be inferred that the whole story as to how they came into possession of the *Times*, whom they were purchased from, and the exact amount that was paid for them, would be fully and freely narrated to the Commission. Subsequently Sir Richard Webster qualified this by saying that the *Times* had only partially been released from their pledge not to give up the name of the person or persons from whom they obtained the documents, but they hoped in the course of time to be entirely released from the obligation of silence. If they are not released, and adhere to the usual journalistic practice in such cases, Mr. Walter and Mr. Buckle may before long find themselves in prison. But no one expects matters to come to that extremity, and within the next few weeks, probably before this letter reaches Bombay, the world will be in possession of all the facts. When the original of the letter extenuating the murder of Mr. Burke was produced in Court the other day it created a slight sensation. After being examined by the Commissioners it was passed to Sir Charles Russell, who in turn handed it to Mr. George Lewis. He and Mr. Parnell closely inspected it together, the former holding it up to the light to examine the watermark. Judging from the words they smilingly exchanged and their contented appearance afterwards, the inspection seems to have been satisfactory. Another interesting feature of the proceedings has been the little fight about the packet of admittedly forged letter which found their way to Printing House Square and the arrangement come to to leave it to the Commissioners to decide after perusal whether they shall be made public. One of the points on which the Attorney-General has laid emphasis is the absence of explanation as to the destination of the funds received by the Irish leaders from America. Those who have not much acquaintance with the cost of political work even in these days of supposed moral advancement, will be surprised at the largeness of the sums contributed by sympathisers in the United States with the Home Rule movement. "The *Freeman's Journal*," said Sir Richard Webster, "in which the receipts were acknowledged shows that between October, 1879, and October, 1881, sums amounting to £144,890 were received by the Land League. Of that sum all that has been accounted for is £44,877, leaving unaccounted for a sum of upwards of £100,000. Did Mr. Parnell have accounts of these moneys and of the way in which they were expended, or did he not? "My Lords," added the learned counsel, "if he did not have this account or if he is unable to give any account of what became of these moneys, then I suggest that the purposes for which they were being used would not bear an account being kept." Until we know what evidence Mr. Parnell intends to give on this point, it is impossible to say what foundation there may be for Sir Richard Webster's damaging insinuations, but I fancy the gentlemen who hold the purse strings at the respective headquarters of the Conservative and Liberal parties would feel greatly embarrassed if required to furnish in open court an exact account of how all the money they receive is spent. And the Attorney-General would hardly contend that the agitation in support of which the English party funds are expended is not a constitutional one. Most of the descriptive reporters in their accounts of the opening proceedings confirm what I said as to the Irish leader looking in better health than usual. In spite of the worry incidental to the preparations for a great case like this, the appointment of a Special Commission seems to have acted on Mr. Parnell as a tonic. The absence of Mr. T. M. Healy from the list of counsel engaged for the defence has excited a good deal of comment, and I should not be greatly surprised if he came into the case later on. In some quarters it is stated that Mr. Biggar's unexpected determination to dispense with the aid of counsel was connected with Mr. Healy's exclusion. However that may be, it seems to be a fact that Mr. Biggar was not altogether pleased with the arrangements made by Mr. Parnell in conjunction with Mr. George Lewis. Mr. Biggar's idea was that only Irishmen should be engaged as counsel, that is, members of the Irish Bar. What his reasons for recommending this course were I cannot say, but the reasons against the opposite view are overwhelming. If the Commission were one composed of Irishmen and sitting in Ireland under rules applicable to the Dublin Courts then, of course, it would only be right and natural that the counsel employed should be of the same nationality. At the same time I must say that I do wonder that Mr. Healy is not retained. The other side have two members of the Irish Bar, a Queen's Counsel and a junior, and Mr. T. Harrington is single-handed, hardly a match for Mr. John Atkinson and Mr. Ronan combined. That Mr. Michael Davitt should appear without counsel does not cause so much astonishment as he is quick and clever, and always remarkable for courage.

I understand that Mr. Samuel Digby, who is well-known to many of your readers as a former member of the Bombay press, has been re-appointed Parliamentary Agent to the Uncovenanted Civil Service agitation. Mr. Digby's long-suffering clients in Bombay and in other parts of India would strengthen his hands very much if they acted upon the wise suggestion he made at the meeting recently held at the Society's offices in Pall Mall. If they would supply their relatives and friends at home with the necessary facts and ask them to enlist the support of their respective Parliamentary representatives, immense good might be expected to accrue. Anglo-Indian ladies also might help in a somewhat similar fashion now that "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts" are taking such an active interest in politics either as Primrose Dames or Liberal Leaguers.

SOMETHING TO BET ABOUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The monotony of the daily journey from Bandora to Bombay may be diversified in many ways, and I have observed that when evil-speaking, lying, and slandering are exhausted, betting is a never-failing resource. It does not much matter what one bets on, so long as the element of uncertainty is sufficiently large. Lately the chimney of the Kutchra Kitchen on the Flats, which we pass twice a day, has been the cause of the transfer of a good many small sums. This is how. One man says that after all that has been written and said about that chimney it cannot remain the laughing stock of the public for another month. I bet you two rupees to one that it's there a month hence-shouts his *vis-a-vis*, and the compartment is immediately divided by two parties, who bet for and against the chimney. I have done pretty well so far in backing the chimney, for I have great faith in a certain quality which the servants of the Municipality share with the hippopotamus and the iron-clad. Look here, Mr. Editor, I'll lay you two to one in ten rupee notes on that chimney, and the offer shall be good for one month from this date.

Nov. 8. BANDORA.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL has left Inveraray Castle *en route* for India to join the Bombay Bar.

PENDING the action of the Government on the report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, an order has been issued at the War Office that the present rule as to retirement is suspended, and that any official who has reached the age of 60 may retire with a pension, or if his services are no longer required he may be compulsorily retired on reaching that age.

HYDERABAD FREEMASONS AND COLONEL MARSHALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.

IT is the universal opinion in Hyderabad that socially Colonel Marshall won the hearts of all he came in contact with in the Nizam's capital. That Hyderabad society, from his Highness downwards, sincerely regret the Colonel's approaching departure is literally true; and the fact of his having been a general favourite is amply testified to by the numerous *fetes* given in his honour during the last fortnight. One of these came off with great *eclat* in the public gardens on Wednesday evening. Colonel Marshall, it appears, is a Freemason of over twenty-six years' standing, and has attained some very high honours in the craft. He has passed the chair of three "craft" lodges and of a Mark Lodge, is Past "Principal" of a Royal Arch Chapter, Past Eminent Preceptor of Knight Templars, and Vice-Chancellor of a Grand Priory, Past Sovereign of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Past Preceptor of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, Past Captain General of the Knights of Malta, and Grand Prelate of *Rose Croix*. But he allowed his light to be hidden under a bushel until a few days ago when, much to the delight as well as surprise of the brethren of the mystic tie, he attended the installation ceremony of a Mark Lodge.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;

And one such did Hyderabad Freemasons find in the gallant Secretary to the Nizam. They resolved at once to kill the fatted calf for him, and Lodge "Morland" being the leading one in the State, its Right Worshipful Master, Mr. A. M. Walter, invited Colonel Marshall to a Masonic Banquet on Wednesday evening. The local Freemasons' Hall is commodious enough, but as the day fixed, the only one on which the Colonel was free from other engagements, was a regular-meeting day of a sister lodge, the splendid edifice in the public gardens, known as the Iron Bungalow, was utilized for the occasion. The bungalow is in itself a work of art, but its beauty was, through the exertions of Mr. Benj. J. Stone, a Past Master of the lodge, much enhanced by the tasteful display of Masonic devices, banners, &c., and its verandahs were artistically illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Several distinguished officers of the State, who belong to the ancient craft, graced the banquet as guests; and amongst the non-masonic ones was the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the younger son of the late Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. The dinner, which was of a very *recherche* character, was done ample justice to, and several toasts followed. The Master, Right Worshipful Brother A. M. Walter, proposed "Queen and the Craft," which was duly received; the and it was followed by the toast of the "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," by Right Worshipful Brother Benj. J. Stone, Past Master.

If, as the Grandmaster of all English Freemasonry, the Prince of Wales was revered among masons, the Princess of Wales, the brother remarked, should be no less esteemed as his devoted consort. These that followed the history of His Royal Highness's illness in 1872 and his providential recovery, know that his escape from the jaws of death was not a little due to the Princess's unremitting attention at her husband's bedside. Among the other members of the Royal family he need only mention the Duke of Connaught, who presides over the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, to show why their toast should be received among masons with special regard. Worshipful Brother M. Ratnavelachariar, Substitute Master, next proposed the "Most Worshipful the Grandmaster of all Scottish Freemasonry in India and his officers." He observed that the obligation of the brethren to him who presided over the ancient order of Scottish Freemasonry in India, was next only to their loyalty to their Sovereign, and he felt no doubt that the toast of Sir Henry Morland would be received with all the honours due to it. Of the Grand officers, Right Worshipful Brothers Raghunath Prasad, Benj. J. Stone, and Alexander Fraser, were at the table, all of whom were, in their time as Past Masters of "Morland," jolly good pastors, and have remained jolly good fellowes since. It would, he remarked, be difficult to single out brethren for special commendation from the long roll of distinguished Freemasons who had graced the chair of "Morland," but he had no hesitation in saying that to none more than to Worshipful Brother Raghunath Prasad was due the prosperity of the lodge in recent years. The toast was received with masonic honors.

Right Worship Brother Raghunath Prasad, after responding to Worshipful Brother Ratnavelachariar's toast in fitting terms, proposed the toast of the "District Grand Lodges of the sister constitution and their officers," and made a graceful allusion to the masonic career of Worshipful Brother Colonel Marshall, Grand Officer of Bengal, which was responded to by the gallant brother. Worshipful Brother Ratnavelachariar followed with the toast of the "Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of the Sister Lodges in the station," which was responded to by Worshipful Brother J. Kelly, on behalf of Lodge "Deccan."

The toast of the evening, that of Worshipful Brother Colonel Marshall, was proposed by the Right Worshipful Master A. M. Walter. He need hardly remind the brethren not only of the gallant brother's foremost rank in the fraternity, but also of the very high esteem in which he was held by all classes, creeds, and communities in Hyderabad. It might be thought that Worshipful Brother Colonel Marshall had not identified himself with masonry as well as he could have done, but nobody could doubt that he had the welfare of the noble order at heart—a fact which was clearly established by his presence on that occasion in spite of his numerous engagements. The esteemed brother's enthusiasm was such that if he had but opened his compasses to labour in the craft, he would not have closed them until he had completed the circle of his masonic obligations, and seen his own light and lustre reflected on those who aided him in his labours. The Worshipful Master referred to the fact of Colonel Marshall's friends vying hard with one another to do honour to him on the eve of his departure as evidence of his genial disposition and his kind and charming manners. He, in the name of Lodge "Morland" and Freemasons in Hyderabad wished Worshipful Brother Colonel Marshall godspeed in his voyage home, and earnestly hoped he would return to His Highness's Dominions in an even higher position than the one that he had so well filled at the Nizam's right hand. The health of Colonel and Mrs. Marshall was then drunk by the brethren with very great enthusiasm.

Colonel Marshall, in thanking the Worshipful Master for the kind reference he had made to him, remarked that those outside the craft might learn a lesson about the heart and character of freemasons from the manner in which the brethren treated him in spite of his negligence in the matter of his masonic duties. To prove his thankfulness to his brethren for the kindness they showed him, he promised, on his return to India, to visit the lodges in Hyderabad before proceeding to join his appointment. Right Worshipful Brother Raghunath Prasad followed with the toast of the "visiting brethren," and coupled with it in graceful terms the names of Brothers Furidonji Jamshedji, G. F. H. Heenan, and J. A. Heenan, who responded to it in an appropriate manner. The "visitors," including the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, was proposed by Right Worshipful Brother Stone in an able speech; and the Nawab, the Rev. Mr. Wright, and Mr. P. F. Gallagher replied to it. The last toast, that of the ladies, was proposed by Brother Mirza Mahdi Khan in an eloquent speech, and was responded to gallantly by Brother Furidonji Jamshedji.

The banquet closed with a few excellent songs by Brother Ulett, Mr. Fellowes, Worshipful Brother Stone, and Brother Cooney; and the brethren dispersed at about 11-30 p.m. Colonel Marshall and Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur were enthusiastically cheered on leaving.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to some comments that have been made upon the demands of the National Congress for a modification of the Indian Arms Act, would you be good enough to permit me to state that I could be able to instance several cases in which persons against whose respectability and behaviour no word can be uttered, have been refused gun-licenses, and when asked for the reasons of refusal, the applicants are kept in the dark on that point of enquiry.

Calcutta, Nov. 6. AN OBSERVER.

NOTES FROM NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, Nov. 9.

OUR sleepy hollow here goes on in the even tenor of its way, and little in the shape of news worthy of report occurs. Like many other parts of India we have had a scanty fall of rain, only about two-thirds of our usual *quantum*, and it is feared that later on there will be a scarcity of water and forage, and grain will become dear in proportion. The past month was a very trying one here, fever having been very prevalent, particularly among the European soldiers who have suffered principally from a type known as "enteric," and I am sorry to say there have been a good many fatal cases. Now, however, that the cold weather is coming on, we hope to get rid of the fever, and to be able to show a clean bill of health again.

A visit of some length from Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Company was a pleasant change in the monotony of affairs; this company, though a small one, is very good, most of the members being above the average as actors. They performed for about ten nights, giving a change of programme, and having full houses on each occasion. I do not know whether from a business point of view their visit here was successful, but the reception they met with must have been gratifying, as they had always thoroughly appreciative audiences.

There was a general parade of the garrison on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th inst., to witness the presentation of a Star of the 2nd class of the Order of British India to Subedar-Major Jagannath Pande, 25th L. I. This honour has been conferred on the sturdy old soldier in recognition of his long and meritorious services. In presenting the order, Col. Anderson, 2nd Bombay Lancers, in command of the station, made a few appropriate remarks, and wound up by expressing a hope that the honour which had been conferred on the Subedar-Major would act as an incentive to the younger soldiers present to emulate his example and reap a similar reward. Subedar-Major Pande's war service dates back as far as the mutiny. The following is the list:—Indian Mutiny 1857-8, Central India, Dhar, Chandairee Jhansi (wounded) (medal and clasp); Abyssinia 1867-8 (medal); Burma Expedition 1886-7, action of Hmawaingn (medal and clasp). After the conclusion of the ceremony, the parade finished up with a march past.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

IN reviewing the annual administration report of public instruction for 1887-88, Government has issued a resolution in which a new scheme is propounded for the development of instruction in the Grant Medical College.

Resolution.—In paragraph 15 of his annual report, the Director of Public Instruction has quoted the observations of Dr. Carter on the want of tutors and the "frequent inability of senior students to attain fair standards of knowledge from want of adequate practice." Dr. Carter also observes that "it is hardly to be expected that the body of medical officers in India can always offer a wide enough field of selection. The question of adapting the means at the disposal of Government to the growing requirements of medical science, which the Grant Medical College, under its late eminent Principal, has been so successful as to stimulate, has engaged the serious attention of Government, more especially since the increased hospital accommodation, due to the enlightened munificence of two distinguished members of the Parsi Community will throw increased responsibility on the staff of the College and of the Hospital; and it appears to the Governor in Council that it may be possible to meet the difficulties indicated by Dr. Carter by adjusting available means to the more technical and elaborate demands of the present advancement of medical science in Bombay. The Grant Medical College holds the highest academic rank in the Presidency, and although every admitted deficiency in its educational details cannot, to the great regret of Government, under present financial limitations, at once be supplied, there appear to be two directions in which a material improvement is practicable.

2. The appointment of its Professors to perform specific duties without interruption so long as they are connected with the College and without change of subjects of instruction, consequent on their advancement in collegiate rank or in the public service, appears to be the first necessary reform, as securing a continuity of education and an energetic and continuous devotion on the part of the teaching staff to the higher teaching and research in the subjects for which they have shown a special aptitude. The branches of instruction to be assigned to the whole College staff are as follows:—Physiology and Histology, Medicine and Therapeutics, Theoretic Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, Materia Medica, Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Zoology and comparative Anatomy, Chemistry, Midwifery, Anatomy Hygiene, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Demonstration of Anatomy, in making substantive or temporary appointments to the college staff, the officer selected will be chosen with reference to his ability to teach one or more of these special subjects, and he will continue to devote himself to them irrespective of his promotion in the college or his advancement in the medical service.

3. A second direction, in which an improvement can be effected, is by the introduction of a scheme for the continuance of the connection with the college of the most promising of its graduates. It is advisable that some six or more of the recently passed graduates should be appointed honorary assistant Surgeons or Physicians for the term of a year. Their duties would be to assist the Surgeons and Physicians in Clinical work, having independent charge of some separate beds in order to give them personal interest in their work. They should enter into a covenant to submit to the rules of the Institution, and to conform to the discipline laid down by the Head of the Hospital. This change of system should be at once introduced by the College and Hospital authorities.

4. Apart from this, in order to widen the scope of tuition and of observation and fully to utilise all the resources which are available, it is thought desirable to attract the honorary services of a few local medical practitioners of larger experience, who should be termed honorary Surgeons and Physicians. Provided that they consent to attend with regularity, and submit to the rules of the Institution, and give Clinical instruction, they should receive charge of a share of the out door cases, and of a certain number of beds. The students would thus benefit by such additional Clinical instruction as they might afford in the Goculdass as well as in the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, and the Honorary Surgeons or Physicians themselves would gain the opportunity for treatment and study, which it is believed that they would be glad to obtain. Government will, therefore, be ready to entertain any applications they may receive from gentlemen who desire to take the part assigned to them in this scheme.

CHANGE OF AIR FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE following appeal has been issued for subscriptions to enable the children of the Byculla Schools to be sent for much-needed change of air to Kandalla:—

Every year considerable sums of money are subscribed in London and other large towns at home for the purpose of giving poor children a change of scene, and allowing them to breathe fresh country air.

Here in Bombay, at the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, we have a large number of poor children, many of whom, being destitute orphans, are kept from one year's end to the other in the same trying climate.

The School doctor strongly urges the necessity of their being sent away for a change of air.

WHY THE BIRDS AND BEASTS ARE TO BE ABOLISHED.

After reading the following, which appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it will be evident why the birds and beasts are to be abolished—if Dr. Blaney has his way :—

The Bombay Municipality meant business, and there was joy in the hearts of Hunt and Roskell, Rundel and Bridges, Garrard & Co., and T. Lamb, the masonic regalers.

"What we want," said Major S—lb—y, "is dignity—dignity, gentlemen, proportioned to the stinks of the beach and matching the status of the wandering leper who is as yet unlegislated for. Suppose we were some day called upon to form a procession—suppose we were suddenly overtaken by a Royal Duke upon a pier-head, such things have been and may be again? I, gentlemen, possess a uniform which, though I say it who should not, is remarkably effective. But you, where would *you* be?"

"Very true," said the Bombay Municipality, "we will do the job in style. 'A stitch at the time saves nine,' as our Honourable and Worshipful native colleagues remark. Let us begin by dressing up the President." They swaddled him in a silk tabard, embroidered with bullion fringe, and blazoned as to the back with the arms of the Corporation—*videlicet*, *party per pale* a sewer *cassee*, on a field of town sweepings *improper*, in chief a sitting Bull, *gules*: supporters a bag of assafœtida *ouverte*, and a shovel, both of the cheapest; motto :—"He Injun, he big Injun, he heap big Injun, he mighty big heap Injun; he dam mighty big heap Injun. He Jones!" They further provided him with an all-oak, platinum clamped, Tantalus lock, ivory inlaid civic chair, with three-pile velvet cushions of six inch sterling fringe, and an open work back of Limoges enamel. Round his stomach they festooned a repousse work gold chain of four Strands, and upon his bosom they placed a plaque of Doulton-ware mounted in silver and pourtraying the superiority of Bombay to all other places in the world.

"I—I fancy this wadded white silk lining is a trifle warm," said the President nervously, "but there's no denying that it is dignified.

"Il faut soufrir pouretre swell." said Major S—lb—y" "Dont you think he'd look better with a hat on?"

"The very thing" said the Bombay Municipality, "what sort of hat shall it be? A fireman's helmet with plumes, or a bearskin with a waterproof cover?"

They sat upon the question for a week, and ended by giving the contract to the Municipal Engineer; the design to be left in his hands entirely.

He perpetrated a Delight and a Wonder. It was a Tusco-Doric D. P. W.-hat with an allegorical peak, a clap-board ventilator, and patent reversible feather top. The total weight was only seven pounds and four ounces. When the sun shone on it, it could be seen from the Prongs Lighthouse, for it was made of crystal and *cloisonnee* work.

The President winced a little bit when Major S—lb—y put it on his head and saluted him as Thrice Puissant Bottlebhoy, and gave him the sign of the Holy Archimandrite Degree. He said it was premature; and would the Corporation supply him with funds for raising the roof of his brougham eighteen inches? The hat always stuck in the doorway. Otherwise he was moist but happy.

"It seems to me," said Major S—lb—y after three blissful meetings, "that there's a lack of proportion in this assembly. His Holiness the President's Urim and Thummim puts us all in the shade. The question before the meeting is, shall we level up or level down."

With one voice the Municipality cried :—"Level up of course. That is the watchword of India."

"Exactly," said Major S—lb—y; "Let us strike while the iron is hot." He disappeared for a moment and returned arrayed in the most delicate pink silk *pyjamas*.

"Now this is my notion," said he, turning round slowly for the benefit of his colleagues, "I dont say that it cannot be improved upon, but I flatter myself that for temperance and chastity the line cannot well be surpassed. I believe it to be an article of féminine attire in use in the Punjab, and I observe that it is no less than twenty-four feet in the waist. Hence the fullness of the pleats. Isn't it a beauty?"

"I am not going to wear a Hindu woman's how-d'you-call-ems," murmured Pestlejee Mortarbhoy Bashit. "It's not becoming."

"In private life possibly not," said Major S—lb—y softly, for he was of a conciliatory disposition, "but, my dear friend, you will see that, as the—ahem—garment, need only be worn on the Municipal side and at processions, there can be no reason for not instantly adopting it by Gad. Any one here going to contradict me? I'll throw in a gold stripe down each leg, and a string of silver bells round the ankles, if you insist upon it, but don't irritate me further. There are six-and-thirty pairs of this perfect colour in the robing room. Go and put em on!"

"Anything for the sake of peace," said the Municipality, and the pink *pyjamas* were unanimously voted and, which is more, worn. In order to get round any religious objections to their use it was found necessary to give a masonic touch to the meetings, and that meant all the fittings of a Blue Lodge, a Chapter and a Consistory. The Board of General Purposes met in the Blue Lodge to the strains of the Dead March in Saul and passed all the estimates blindfolded. Supper was "holder" in the chapter-room, and all the fighting—there was a good deal of fighting, by the way—came off in the Consistory. You have no idea how many throwable articles are to be found in a well regulated Consistory. There was some confussion about the official titles which came in with the *pyjamas*. Thus a man who in the Blue Lodge was only a Howling Hiram, became, in the chapter, an Archidiaconal Wanderoo, and in the Consistory refused to answer to any name save that of "His Extreme Senility St. Simeon Skylights." This multiplicity was imposing and the Municipality enjoyed themselves immensely. They sat three days a week on a Board of Sumptuary Eclecticism which was Municipalese for altering the designs of their robes of office and the fame of the city of Bombay spread throughout the world, and Globe-trotters used to pay the Janitor of the Hall of Assembly—his real name was Panchoo and his pay was six rupees—enormous sums for the privilege of looking at the Municipality in its war-paint. Occasionally weak-minded members protested against the rules of the Board, but they were always reminded that Bombay was a city of three quarters of a million people and that it behoved her to consider her dignity—which was the dignity of her Municipality.

And a young man appeared—a very young man, in drill riding breaches and cow skin boots, and a *Jharun* coat, smoking an evil cheroot. "Do you know the First Great Pass word?" said Panchoo the janitor of the Hall of Assembly. "I do" said the young man. "The first syllable is Mar—and the second"—"O!" said Panchoo, for he had been smitton on the head; and the young man passed through the Blue Lodge and the Chapter to the domed hall of the Consistory, led by the tinkle of the chandelier drops which fringed the hem of the President's robe of office. He stood all unabashed, the cheroot in his mouth, before the Great Curule Throne of *repousse* silver work.

"Sacred Estimates!" Said the President and all the members; "What do you here, rash intruder?" And they waved the banner of the Municipality under his nose and chanted the Municipal Hymn.

"I'm an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and my orders are to turn you out of this. There has been a public demonstration in Rampart Row and a new municipal election, and the kingdom of Bombay sends its love and says you'd better go. Your're too beautiful to stay here! Said the young man.

"Go!" said the President "Where to?"

"Mr. Ph—ps—n has made *all* the arrangements," said the young man, "and the new Municipality are going to give you a subsistence allowance and ten per cent. of the gate money. You will retain your dresses and—your future titles will be Honorary Members of the Ethnological Section of the Zoological Gardens." There was a howl of despair, a shrill whistle, and twenty grinning blue jackets from the Bacchante suavely but firmly conveyed the members of the Municipality to the padded vans that waited below, while Mr. Ph—ps—n ticketed each gentleman as he settled down, and smiled with glee.

So now, my child, if you go to Bombay Zoological gardens and take the second turning to the right after passing the Aviary, you will find them all in a spacious cage "replete with every modren convenience," the envy of the wandering Raja, and the delight of the little boys of Marine Lines.

The present Municipality wear just common clothes and are universally respected.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Rome on the 19th ult. for Potsdam. On his departure, as on his arrival, he was the object of a very warm demonstration. Before quitting the Palace he took leave of the Queen in a very affectionate manner. He kissed her hand, and thanked her repeatedly for the splendid reception he had met with, promising to repeat his visit another time with the Empress. The route from the Quirinal to the station was crowded by people who wished to give their last farewell to the Emperor. The roadway was kept clear by a double line of troops. His Majesty took a most cordial farewell of the King, and they embraced four times. Before entering the Imperial carriage the Emperor reminded the King of his promise to pay a visit to Berlin next spring. He repeatedly declared that the reception he had had both in Rome and in Naples had far surpassed his expectation. On the return of the King from the station an enthusiastic demonstration took place.

At a quarter to eight on Sunday morning the German Emperor arrived at Drewitz, the same station on the Berlin-Wetzlar Railway at which his Majesty's grandfather and father so often alighted when returning from abroad to their Potsdam residences. He looked more sunburnt than ever, and perhaps a little fatigued from his long journey, but seemed perfectly well. That he really is so was indeed officially certified by a paragraph in the *Norddeutsche*. This emphatically denies the rumour that the Emperor had been unwell in Rome. On the contrary, it declares that, during the whole tour, his Majesty's health was excellent. On the train steaming into the station the Emperor appeared at the window, and cast eager glances right and left. A happy smile lit up his grave face when he saw his illustrious Consort waving her handkerchief from her carriage. The Emperor then briskly alighted, and on his reaching the Empress their Majesties kissed each other repeatedly amid the cheers of a large crowd. The first question put by the Emperor to his Consort was "How are the bogs?" which was answered with a hearty and very audibly "All well." Two little girls handed splendid bouquets to the Emperor, who graciously thanked and caressed them. After a few words with Count Bismarck, the chiefs of the Military and Civil Cabinets, and with other high personages who were present, his Majesty took his seat by the side of the Empress in the carriage, which his elder sons had profusely decorated with flowers, and drove to the Marble Palace. There the Emperor was received by his mother, the Empress Frederick, his five sons, whom he tenderly kissed, and his three unmarried sisters. The Emperor himself commenced work almost immediately, and continued occupied with various State affairs until dinner, which he took with the Empress, his five sons, and Prince Leopold.

Monday, Oct. 22, being the thirtieth birthday of the Empress. Berlin displayed its flags, and the press was full of complimentary articles. Following the Imperial visit to Rome, the French press is eagerly discussing the probable value of the military assistance which Italy might render to Germany in case of war. M. Flourens, whose opinion has been asked, admitted that Italy was an important factor, and he assumed that she was assured of the support of England in the Mediterranean.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In making his Budget statement M. Tisza said that the disappearance of the deficit in 1890 would be conditional on his succeeding with his conversion scheme. The condition has been fulfilled sooner than was anticipated, for the preliminary agreement between the Rothschild syndicate and the Hungarian Government has been concluded at Budapest.

The news of this has come as a surprise upon the public, for it was believed that M. Tisza wanted to effect a great saving in the interest on the National Debt, and this was not deemed possible considering the present state of the Money Market. M. Tisza, however, looks upon the conversion from another point of view. The portion of the Hungarian National Debt which is to be converted consists of stock redeemable within a short time, namely—182,983,000fl. bearing interest in gold, and, 275,493,000fl., bearing interest in silver and paper—altogether 458,476,000fl., which sum includes 159,656,000fl. *Grundentlassung Obligationen* issued forty years ago for liberating the peasants from landlord rights, and redeemable within a few years. The yearly payments to the sinking fund for the above stock amount now to 15,830,000fl., a sum which seriously burdens the Budget. By the conversion Four per cent. stock is to be created which is to be redeemed in eighty or ninety years, and thus the sum required yearly for the sinking fund will be very small. The conversion must be of advantage to Hungary, apart from any reduction in the rate of interest—a reduction which cannot be considerable. The Bourse at Budapest has been favourally influenced by the conversion scheme. In Vienna it produced no more marked effect, as its tendency was not generally understood, than a slight rise in Hungarian Rentes.

A WAR SCARE.

Count Kalnoky's organ, the *Fremdenblatt*, on Oct. 22, did its best to raise a war scare by publishing a paragraph about new concentrations of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier. It is, however, stated that :—

There is no ground for the alarm which the semi-official journal has tried to excite, and the plainest proof of this is that the Rothschilds syndicate is preparing to effect with the Hungarian Government one of the largest financial operations ever undertaken in this country. If there were the slightest danger of war the Rothschilds would have nothing to do with M. Tisza's conversion scheme. The object of the paragraph in the *Fremdenblatt* seems to have been to raise just as much nervous flutter as may be requisite to insure the voting of the new military credits in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. Descrying this purpose, the *Neue Freie Presse*, *the Tagblatt*, and other journals write contemptuously about the paragraph in question, and adduce information showing that there has been no fresh concentration of troops on the Austrian frontier. It may be added that the *Czas*, of Cracow, which is always very vigilant as regards movements of Russian troops, asserted only last week that the Czar's forces were being withdrawn from the Austrian frontier. Count Kalnoky's organ has evidently committed a blunder, and this must be said with emphasis, as the *Fremdenblatt* is always the first journal to cry out whenever other journals publish information from which disquieting inferences may be drawn. The object of Count Kalnoky's journal was simply to prepare the public for new military expenditure. The public, however, has no need of such preparation. The general feeling throughout the Monarchy is that the army should be brought up to the highest standard of efficiency, and no politician who has voted for placing the regular army in a proper condition of defence would grudge the money that may be necessary for thoroughly arming the reserves.

The Berlin *Post* of Oct. 22 endeavoured to allay the apprehensions expressed regarding the displacement of Russian troops in the direction of the Austro-German frontier. The Ministerial organ calls attention to the fact that the military movements referred to were announced by the Russian Government as long ago as last spring, and says that, in view of the general European situation, any war-like action on the part of Russia towards the west is entirely out of the question.

The *Post* declares that since the Emperor William's visit to St. Petersburg, the relations between the Empires have continued to be of a friendly and satisfactory character.

FRANCE.

The Chamber, on Oct. 22, confirmed the election of General Boulanger for the Department of the Somme, and commenced the discussion of Budget. The Reactionaries, being excluded from the Budget Committee, make this an annual opportunity for arguing that the Republic is on the eve of bankruptcy. The only new point was a comment by M. Javal on the stationary numbers of the population. He attributed this to the pressure of taxation, and he advocated gratuitous education for the seventh child in 232,000 families.

At the sitting of the Budget Committee on Oct. 23, it was decided, on the demand of M. Ribot, that a Special sub-Committee should be named to examine the Extraordinary Budget of the War Ministry, as the questions involved in it are of great importance, and because the 1,065,000,000 francs (£42,600,000) demanded are to be expended in carrying out a programme extending over several years, and, therefore, not solely concerning the Budget of 1889. M. M. Ribot, Yves Guyot, Casimir Perier, Merillon, and Sarrian were elected members of this sub-Committee.

M. Jules Roche, in the name of the Budget Committee, refused to answer in detail the criticisms on the Budget made by members of the Monarchical and Imperialist parties. He said the increase of expenditure had been greatly exaggerated, and the causes of that augmentation could not be imputed to the Government. The first credit demanded by M. Thiers amounted to 914 million francs, and the second to 2,300 millions. At the present moment an additional 1000 million francs was demanded, and it would be puerile to imagine no further sums would be required in the future. The Government should give the Chamber explanations justifying the additional expenditure of 1,000 million francs for the War Department, and state how it proposed to find the money. As for the increase of twelve million francs which it was computed would accrue to the revenue from the holding of the Exhibition, it might be regarded as certain, as the increase during the last Exhibition year, 1878, amounted to 22 million francs. He concluded by urging the Chamber to vote the Budget as rapidly as possible.

General Boulanger appeared on Wednesday, the 24th, before the Revision Committee, and underwent a kind of cross-examination. At the outset he referred the committee to his speeches and the preamble of his Revision proposals, stating that he had nothing to add or withdraw. He was not, however, destined to be let off so easily, and a torrent of questions soon poured upon him. He was first asked to explain how the Chamber could dissolve itself, as no such provision existed in the Constitution. To this he replied that the Chamber might invite the President to propose a dissolution to the Senate. M. Floquet, he said, had acknowledged this. Being next asked what changes he would propose in the Constitution, he referred the Committee to his preamble, remarking that it was too long for him to recapitulate it from memory. This reply would have seemed strange, but for the well-known fact that the General neither composes his own speeches nor draws up his own bills.

He was next asked how he could be sure, if the present Chamber were dissolved, that its successor would be more favourable to Revision, and if it were what could it do when still confronted by the Senate. General Boulanger's reply was that a new Chamber would exert such pressure on the Senate that the latter would agree to Revision. But what, he was asked, if the Senate still resisted? The General replied that this was entering upon hypothesis, and what he mainly relied upon by the will of the country. Being reminded that his preamble recognised the danger of a Dictatorship, and being asked how he would ward it off, he replied that he had never asserted the danger of a Dictatorship. Even if that danger might arise, he had not the presumption to specify beforehand the measures which the Constituent Assembly would have to take. "Then you have nothing to say," remarked M. Labordere, "to facilitate the solution of the problem?" "Nothing whatever," replied the General. On the question of Church and State and various others, the General was equally unready, and referred the Committee to his preamble.

RUSSIA.

After visiting the camp at Tionetsche, the Czar and Czarina left Tiflis on Friday evening for Baku, where they arrived on Saturday at noon.

Among the numerous deputation was one from the Turcoman tribes of the Transcaspian province, which included the widow and two sons of the former Khan of Merv. It was the Khan's wife who in 1884 persuaded her tribe to submit to Russsia. In the afternoon the Imperial party were present at the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Orthodox cathedral. In the evening the Czarina, accompanied by the Czarewitch, paid a visit to the ancient Parsee fire temple of Atesh Gah, afterwards inspecting the works of the Baku Naphtha Company. The Czar, with the members of the Imperial family, on Sunday afternoon minutely inspected the Nobel Naphtha Works, which have made Baku famous, and in the evening started for Kara Jassy for a two days' hunting expedition.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The idea of *rapprochement* as between Turkey and Russia, which was first suggested by the cordial reception extended to the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul at Constantinople, and by the articles of certain Turkish Ministerial organs, is gaining ground at St. Petersburg.

The view taken is that as the union between other European Powers becomes stronger, Turkey will feel herself less able than ever to count upon their support, while Russia will have increasing reason to fear their antagonism. Moreover, as new complications may occur at any moment in the Balkan Peninsula and the interests of the two Empires are closely connected, inasmuch as Turkey would desire to retain what she still possesses and Russia to recover what she has lost, it follows that the two Powers experience an impulsion to a certain community of action which may easily manifest itself if the apprehended crisis arises.

It is understood that the Russian Government is far from disposed to regard this current of opinion with disfavour, and that if events should compel the Porte to enforce respect for its authority in Macedonia, the Government of the Czar would offer no opposition to any repressive measures that Turkey might deem it necessary to take, provided that such measures should not exceed the limits indicated by the dictates of humanity and by the traditional Russian policy of protection for Christian races in the East.

SPAIN.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, with several members of the Conservative party, were the objects of a hostile demonstration on the part of a number of persons at Saragossa, on Oct. 19th, on the arrival of the ex-Premier and his friends at that city. The party were greeted with derisive cries and songs, and stones were thrown at the windows of Senor Canovas del Castillo's residence. Order was restored by a detachment of police and men of the Civil Guard. The Spanish Press of all parties condemns the demonstrations, and the Conservative newspapers publish a vigorous protest.

Senor Canovas del Castillo delivered a political speech at a Conservative banquet, held in the Goya Theatre at Saragossa on Saturday, which was attended by 300 persons. In view of the hostile demonstration against the ex-Premier of the previous evening, the adjacent streets were occupied by the Civil Guard. There was no disturbance, however, and the evening passed off quietly.

At a Council of Ministers, held on Saturday, 12th ult, the army reforms were again discussed, and it was decided to submit the question to the Cortes, which will be convoked for the middle of November. An agreement having thus been arrived at between the members of the Cabinet, the fears of a Ministerial crisis are at an end.

THE LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND ALL ON BOARD.

It will be remembered that on the arrival of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co's *Drummond Castle* at Plymouh on the 25th of June, with the homeward Cape of Good Hope and Natal mails, Captain Winchester reported that during a terrific gale on the night of the 3rd of June a large sailing-ship foundered close by the *Drummond Castle* off Cape Agulhas. It was thought at the time that the vessel must have been a large passenger or emigrant ship, and her identity was only established on Tuesday, when advices were received at Plymouth from Knysna, dated October 2, stating that a life-buoy had been picked up at Koeberg, Plettenbergs Bay, marked *Trevelhan*. On reference to Lloyd's it was found that Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's iron ship *Trevelyan*, Captain Roberts, was posted as missing on October 10. The *Trevelyan* was an iron ship of 1,042 tons, built at Sunderland in 1863, and classed as having heavier plates than the rules require. She left the Clyde for Otago, New Zealand, with passengers and cargo, on the 23rd of March, and was last spoken on the 31st of that month. A reference to the length of sailing passages made between England and the Cape at that time shows that she was not unlikely to have been off the South African coast early in June. From later particulars there is no possible doubt that the ship seen by the *Drummond Castle* was the *Trevelyan*. The exact number of passengers is unknown, but the crew could not have been fewer than thirty-five.

M. DE GIERS'S POLITICAL JUBILEE.

Thursday 25 inst. being the fiftieth anniversary of M. de Giers's entrance into the public service, a special religious service was celebrated in honour of the occasion. A grand reception was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the heads of all the Embassies and Legations, who presented M. de Giers with a gold inkstand. The officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs offered to the Minister a magnificent album, chronicling the principal events of his official career, and gave a dinner in honour of their chief. On Friday M. de Giers was to be entertained at a banquet by General Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, to which the whole diplomatic body had been invited. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article upon the celebration, reprints the text of the circular issued after the accession to the throne and the coronation of the present Emperor, and points out that Russia's policy has from that time remained consistent and essentially pacific. The semi-official journal then refers to the confidence with which the Czar has honoured M. de Giers, "Whose only desire," it continues, "has been to be a faithful servant to his imperial master, and his interpreter in the mission of defending the honour and integrity of Russia, and of contributing to the prosperity of the empire by all the means at the command of the diplomacy which he directs, and before all by his patriotism, loyalty, and integrity."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Court appointed under the Special Commission Act, 1888, began its inquiry on Monday, 22nd ult., in the principal Probate Court of the Royal Courts of Justice. The Commissioners are Sir James Hannen, Sir John Charles Day, and Sir Archibald Levin Smith, and the duty imposed on them by the Act of Parliament is to "inquire and report upon the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons in the course of the proceedings in an action entitled O'Donnell *versus* Walter and another."

THE SCENE IN COURT.

There were but few signs about the Law Courts on Monday morning that what is really a great State trial was about to begin. Outside there was not nearly the same display of popular curiosity as has been shown on the occasion of many a private lawsuit; while within the proceedings took from the first the aspect of a purely business like settling down to the serious performance of duty. The courts of the new Palace of Justice have the merit of being very much alike, and Probate Court No. 1 is certainly no exception to the rule. Those who may be expecting graphic descriptions of the scene, something in the style of Macaulay's account of the trial of Warren Hastings, are informed beforehand that it would puzzle even Macaulay to get anything picturesque out of the formal oak-panelling and black-coated occupants of the court in which the great Parnell cause is being tried. There is here no "great hall of William Rufus," "the grey old walls hung with scarlet;" no "avenues" are "lined with grenadiers," no peers are "robed in gold and ermine," no solemn procession of lords "headed by the junior Baron," no "female loveliness"—or, at any rate, not much; but simply a closely packed body of bewigged and unbewigged gentlemen, confronting three other gentlemen seated before mahogany pedestals on a raised platform.

When Sir James Hannen, the President, and Justices Day and Smith took their seats only a very few of the members implicated in the charges besides Mr. Parnell were present, and the court was not full; but the attendance increased during the day. Counsel for Mr. Parnell applied at the outset for an order for the release from prison of Mr. W. Redmond, M.P. The Commissioners consented to order his release on his undertaking to take no part in public proceedings during his release. These conditions being refused, no order was made.

THE CASE FOR THE "TIMES" OPENED.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case against the Parnellite members, said he alleged that the acts which he should prove were done in furtherance of a concerted and preconceived conspiracy, with definite objects and aims, and with the knowledge or idea that the only way in which the organization could do its work was by the commission of crimes. He proceeded to show the connection of individuals with various organizations, beginning with the formation of the Land League after the collapse of the Fenian movement, and stated that Mr. Parnell and others implicated in the charges were connected with the League, which derived its support from those in America who advocated dynamite and assassination. He read extracts from intimidating speeches made by members of the League, which were followed by murders and outrages, and had not finished this branch of the case when the court adjourned.

THE DISPUTED LETTERS.

The Attorney-General continued his opening address on Tuesday, 23rd. After detailing a long series of murders and outrages following speeches and agitation in Kerry and Mayo, he said the Land League took no action to prevent them, and he should prove that Mr. Parnell and the others who signed the No Rent manifesto which was issued at the instigation of Patrick Ford, knew what had taken place. Batches of Land League documents had, he said, been found, showing the support given by the League to boycotting. Having traced the action of the League in the counties of Cork and Clare, he pointed out that down to the publication of the articles which led to this inquiry, speeches were made under the auspices of the National League, the direct successor of the Land League, with the same result in violence. The Attorney-General read a letter sent by Patrick Egan to James Carey, stating that he had sent £200 to M.—meaning, it was suggested, Murray, who was engaged in the Phœnix Park murders—and asking when they would have value for their money.

THEIR ORIGIN TO BE REVEALED.

The letter Mr. Parnell is alleged to have written from Kilmainham, calling for "prompt action," was read; the Attorney-General saying the court would have ample opportunity of investigating the genuineness of this and other letters. Probably the names of all the persons connected with the obtaining of these letters would be mentioned. Although he would not make any further statement as to the manner in which they were obtained, the facts would not be kept back. Money was paid for them, but not until they had been carefully examined by independent persons, and the handwriting tested by undoubtedly genuine specimens of Mr. Parnell's writing. Apart from these letters, the Attorney-General said he should prove that Sheridan and Boyton were organizing outrages, and that Mr. Parnell knew, not only what work they were engaged in, but what their influence and power was. He acquitted Mr. Davitt of being directly connected with the agrarian agitation in 1880-82, but said he should proceed to-day to show that Mr. Parnell was intimately acquainted with the way in which this conspiracy had been worked, the persons who had worked it, and its effect upon the agrarian population. The Commission then adjourned.

ONE OF THE LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT.

On the Parnell Commissioners resuming their sittings on Wednesday, 24th ult., Sir C. Russell applied for the production of further documents referred to by the Attorney-General on the previous day. Sir James Hannen said the court would examine the documents for which privilege was claimed, and inform the parties of the result of the examination. Mr. Davitt sought permission to answer charges made against him in the trial of O'Donnell v. Walter. This was granted, but, on his attempting to state his reasons, he was stopped by the court. Sir C. Russell and Mr. Biggar applied for the disclosure of further particulars regarding any overt illegal acts due to the Land League or the Irish members: but, after a long argument, Sir James Hannen said the court saw no reason at that stage of the proceedings to require further particulars than had been afforded.

MR. PARNELL AND OUTRAGES.—THE KILMAINHAM TREATY.

The Attorney-General then resumed his opening address, observing that, although he did not accuse Mr. Parnell directly of active complicity in crime he knew that Sheridan and Boyton were engaged in promoting outrages; that Egan supplied the funds for the outrages, which were part of the system, and that he did not repudiate either of them; but that, when the Kilmainham negotiations were opened, Mr. Parnell said he could control his followers, and that Sheridan and Boyton could be used for stopping outrages. This the Attorney-General submitted, showed that Mr. Parnell had cognizance of what these men were doing, and he should ask him in the witness-box what steps he took before the Phœnix Park murders to stop outrages.

THE "PARNELL" LETTERS.

At this stage, the letters said to have been signed by Mr. Parnell, justifying the murder of Mr. Burke, was produced, and the Attorney-General said it became a paramount necessity for some such letter to be written to appease the extreme party in America, who were providing funds for the Irish party, and who were so dissatisfied with Mr. Parnell that he felt himself in danger, and applied for police protection. The Attorney-General had mentioned that Parnell and his secretary (Mr. Campbell) had inspected the letter; but Sir Charles Russell averred that he had not seen it, and Sir James Hannen had it handed to the Bench. When the document was passed back to counsel it was given to Sir Charles Russell, around whom Mr. Reid, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Harrington, crowded in order to see it the better. Sir Charles Russell next held it up to the light and gazed at it intently through his glasses, then conferring upon it with Mr. Lewis, who took it, and, with aid of Mr. Parnell, studied it for himself. The reading of the two alleged letters of the 16th of June, 1882, which had already been given at the O'Donnell trial, fell rather flat after this, though interest was sustained by the declaration of the Attorney-General that, if all these documents were forgeries, they were the clumsiest that ever were done, and that the forger was the stupidest ever known; and that, although certain pledges of non-disclosure were made by the *Times* when they purchased them, some of these had been released since the O'Donnell trial, and it was hoped that the whole soon would be, so that the history of the letters could be fully shown.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUNDS.

The Attorney-General next referred to the absence of any account of the expenditure of over £100,000 of Land League funds; and this, he suggested, was because it would not bear investigation. Statistics were quoted to show the enormous increase of agrarian crime during the operations of the Land League. The Commissioners then adjourned.

MR. DAVITT AND THE CONSPIRACY.

Continuing his address on Thursday, 26th ult, the Attorney-General traced Mr. Davitt's connection with the conspiracy, the money for which was procured by the personal efforts of the men implicated in "Parnellism and Crime," and among whose American supporters were Patrick Ford, O'Donovan Rossa, Devoy, and others. It would be proved that Mr. Davitt had for years connected himself with Mr. Ford, and that he had induced him to support his manifesto, in which it was urged that Ireland was entitled to independence. Counsel said it was the policy unfolded by Mr. Davitt in America that enabled Mr. Parnell to command the enormous sums of money which he afterwards received. Hundreds of speeches were delivered in America supporting the independence of Ireland, and counsel described the effects of these speeches on the No Rent policy afterwards pursued in Ireland. Mr. Davitt having secured American support, next tried to obtain the help of Mr. Parnell and his followers. Counsel believed it would be found from Mr. Davitt's own admission that Mr. Parnell, though favourably impressed with the new policy, hesitated to throw himself into it, probably because he was not prepared to come into close connection with O'Donovan Rossa and a man named Finnerty, who advocated the destruction of English public buildings and the sacking of London, Manchester, and other cities. A passage was read from a speech by Mr. Davitt advocating the complete destruction of Irish landlords as standing in the way of Irish independence. Mr. Parnell had also advised the undermining of the English Government, so as to place Ireland among the nations of the earth. In March, 1881, the Land League published a "declaration of principles," in which the Irish party pledged themselves to band together until landlordism was abolished and equal rights were shared by every man. Mr. Davitt edited this declaration.

MR. PARNELL AND MR. FORD.

Reference was then made to the Chicago Convention, and the fact that Mr. T. P. O'Connor was sent as a delegate in order to see Ford. In a letter of introduction Mr. Parnell said he (Mr. O'Connor) would represent his views on the Irish question; and this would prove Mr. Parnell's association with Ford. Counsel proceeded to argue that though Mr. Parnell's attention was frequently called to the crime which, Mr. Gladstone said, dogged the steps of the Land League, he had done nothing to stop the incitement to murder uttered in America. A letter was read from Mr. Parnell in which he urged that the American platform should be so framed that they might in this country be able to continue to accept help from America and avoid a pretext to the British Government to suppress the Nationalists in Ireland. The methods of the American dynamitards were described at considerable length, and the *Irish World* was quoted to show that Ford had collected 15,000 dols. for the purpose of laying London, Manchester, and Liverpool in ashes. Continuing, the Attorney-General did not hesitate to suggest that he would be able to demonstrate that the Land League had been supported by vile conspiracy, cruelty, and wicked arts and practices. He would be able to clearly prove that the National League had followed the same course as its predecessor. Having quoted extracts from speeches by Mr. Justin McCarty and other members of the Parnellitte party, he said it was perfectly clear that all the speakers had been given the same text—to carry out Mr. Davitt's platform and to secure the support of the American section. The court then adjourned.

THE SITTINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

On Friday (26th) when the court resumed the Attorney-General called their lordships' attention to the question as to what days the Commission should sit. It would save the time of the court, he said, if they sat only four days a week, as it would enable them to marshal the evidence as to certain districts. After a short discussion it was decided that the Commission should sit on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

DOCUMENTS FROM AMERICA.

Sir Charles Russell made a further statement as to documents and letters from America which the court had undertaken to examine. Sir Charles further stated that, with regard to a certain batch of documents which came from America and were handed to a member of Parliament, there was no objection to the court also examining them. The documents might have an important bearing on the case. The Attorney-General said, with regard to the charges against Mr. Davitt, the document containing the praticulars would be handed to him to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE COURTS.

The Attorney-General then resumed his speech, stating that the National League in 1885-86 held courts and summoned people before them and fined them for not obeying the edicts of the League or for not paying their rent over to the courts. There was complete submission, and almost abject terror among the persons summoned to these courts, and remarkable instances would be proved where men were summoned to the meeting, and resolutions were passed, by which they were boycotted or moonlighted. The doings of the League were recorded in many of the newspapers, over which some of the persons implicated had control, including the *Kerry Sentinel*, controlled by one of the Harringtons. And the reports gave particulars of boycotting and intimidation of the most extreme kind. A large number of persons were undoubtedly willing to fulfil their obligations if the League had left them alone. Evidence would be given that men who were prepared to pay their rent went to their landlords at night and asked that pressure and even eviction should be resorted to against them. The court then adjourned.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

In connection with the two letters which have already appeared in our columns, the following is published in the *Times* :—

Sir,—I cannot enter into any controversy on the Penjdeh question, but it is incumbent on me to traverse certain statements and opinions deduced therefrom, set out in Mr. Charles Marvin's letter to the *Times* on the 15th ult., which, if I remained silent, might lead to a wrong impression on the part of the public.

Captain E. Yate, in his official report, mentioned that "some stores and a tent or two, for which we had no carriage, had to be left behind," but there is nothing in that statement inconsistent with my letter of Oct. 9. On the contrary, I assert that Captain Yate fully upheld the name of a British officer, which your St. Petersburg correspondent's remarks would tend to traduce. He remained at his post, while the defeated Afghans filed past him in their retreat—a critical and dangerous moment, as all with practical experience will admit—and only retired with his small party when the Saryk chiefs insisted on his withdrawal.

The route to Kalah-i-Maur traversed the Maruchak road for some miles, and this is the only foundation for the statement that "they gave out they were going to Maruchak." Mr. Marvin states that "on the receipt of the news of the fighting Sir P. Lumsden decided to make south at once to Tirpul." Such is not the fact. By the middle of March the Heri-rud had become impassable, and except by the one circuitous route over the only bridge at Tirpul my communications with Meshed were severed. I had to maintain telegraphic and postal communication with the Government at home and to supply my party with food. Provisions at that time of year could no longer be secured in the country. I decided to move to the Heri-rud, and as early as March 14 had detached officers to report on a fitting camping ground, and on this report decided on Tirpul. On March 24, a week before the attack on the Kushk, I instructed the Ameer's representatives to arrange for our camp at Tirpul, and the whole of the infantry of the escort, with the camp-followers and heavy baggage, were half-way to that place when I received news of the Kushk engagement. Our losses in the disastrous storm of April 4, when I marched to rejoin my main camp, had nothing whatever to do with the action on the Kushk.

I can have nothing to say to Mr. Marvin's beliefs and Russian opinions as set forth in Mr. Marvin's letter. My duty and that of my officers was to obey orders. Perhaps I may be allowed to ask what would have been the comments of these gentlemen, now so ready to traduce British officers for having, in a singularly trying and difficult position, done their duty, if these same officers had disregarded the instructions of the Government of the day, as well as the orders of their immediate chief, and by joining the Afghans precipitated a war with Russia? The Afghans were informed, not once, but many times, that if they entered into conflict with the Russians, they must do so entirely on their own responsibility, and would receive no assistance from us. Their arrogance, however, decided them, against advice, to await attack and to try conclusions, with the well-known disastrous result.—Yours faithfully,

P. S. LUMSDEN,
Lieut.-General.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE SACKVILLE-WEST INCIDENT.

Some stir, writes the correspondent of a London paper, has been caused in America by the alleged indiscretion of the British Minister at Washington in writing letters on American politics. Lord Sackville, it is said, on the 12th of September, at Beverly, Massachusetts, received a letter from a resident of Ponoma, California, stating that he was a British naturalized citizen, and inquiring for information as to the prevailing party views in

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the Overland Mails of October 26, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Manning	Mr and Mrs Lowe
Mrs Houston	Mrs Lowe's Sister & child
Mr and Mrs Jourdain	Mr C H Benson
Mrs Goodfellow	Miss Smallwood
Mr R Thompson	Mr A H Renton
Mr T Thompson	Mr Dallas Brown
Mr Appleby	Hon H T Tollemache
Sir Ed. Watkin	Mr Comminis
Sir Hy Edwards	Mr Johnson, child & infant
Mr and Mrs Shalmerdins	Mr W. Bull
Mr W D and Mrs Blyth	Mr Whistler
Lord Eglinton	Capt and Mrs Sutherland
Mrs Galloway	Mr Seaman
Mr Jennings	Mr F G Hodgson
Mr Dawson	Mrs and Miss Bullock
Mr G Exton	Mr Konnard
Rev W A Rice	Mr Baunter
Rev R J Kennedy	Mr Fraser Hore
Rev F Laurence	Col and Mrs Greig
Mr and Mrs Ayden	Col Borton
Capt and Mrs Middleton	Mr C R Short
Mr and Mrs McIntosh	Mr Plowker
Miss Serena.	Mr W S Dykes.
Mr E Bunker	Mr Vernon
Mr and Mrs Remington	Mrs Mackrow and 3 children
Col Hennell	Miss Donald
Mr Samuel	Mrs Walker and 2 children
Miss Elliott	Mr H J Barrett
Mr, Mrs and Miss Beck	Lt G G Jones
Miss Smee	Mrs Jones
Mr and Mrs Middleton	Surg Scott
Mrs Arundel	Mr Beresford
Mr and Mrs Knowles	Mrs Leach and infant
Miss Deas	Mr Holt
Mr Allbless	Mr Sheffield
Mr G Hunn	Mrs Molloy
Miss Greenfield	Mr Beverley
Mr R Harte	Mr and Mrs Foucar
Mr and Mrs Johnstone	Mr J C Foley
Mr and Mrs, 2 Masters and 4 Misses Durrant	Miss Stors
	Miss F Jones
Rev and Mrs Harg	Mr Blackburn
Mr Hacking	Mr Decie
Col Ewart and Son	Mr G E Grabham
Mr L Portar	Mr Llewhelin
Mr and Mrs Thorburn	Mr Bishop
Miss Atkinson	Col and Mrs Barnard
Miss Whitehouse	Mr J L Hare
Mr and Mrs Grieve	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Phillips	Mr H E Hudson
Hon Justice Norris	Mr E W Wheeler
Hon Justice and Mrs. Prinsep	Mrs McLaughlin and two infants
Mr A Allan	Mrs Benson and infant
Mr Justice Beverley	Mr Pilkington
Mr T Apcar	Mr T Beverley
Maj Firebrace	Mr H B H Turner
Mrs Colvin	Mr A B Chapman
Mr H Scott	Mr F J Pert
Mr and Mrs D Fuchs	Mr G H R Harte
Earl of Jersey	Mr P M Wilson
Countess of Jersey	Lady Greville
Mr and Mrs W Fuchs	Mr and Mrs S M Shaw
Mr and Mrs Caine	Mr Welwney
Mr C Bullen	Mr Jaleel
Mr Geo Yule	Mr W Butler
Mr O Koebel	Mr Justice Pigott
Mr W Thomson	Capt and Mrs Oliver
Mr A Taylor	Mr Gleadening
Maj and Mrs Fell	Mr Cohen
M Le Mesurier	Mr Buckler
Mr and Mrs H W Gordon and Infant	Mr Prieuyieux
	Mr C John
Mr A S Thomson	Mr and Mrs Alcock
Mr Rawson	Mr J L Reuss
Mr R L Black	Mr W A Thurman
Mr A Jones	Mr Warahanger
Mr Carritt	Mr Cruickshank
Col Hogg	Miss Newton
Mr H C Tupp	Mr Manisty
Mr C Benson	Mrs Jackson
Mr G Richardson	Mrs Humphreys and child
Mrs Paget	Mr D T Shaw
Mr C J Luneberg	Capt Rext
Mr and Mrs Cable	Capt Pelle
Mr and Mrs R K Williams	Mr C W White
Col and Miss Foord	Mr, Mrs and Miss Griffiths
Miss Thomson	Hon Dudley Leigh
Mr Justice O'Kenealey	Mr N D Fracis
Mr W H Hudson	Mr and Mrs Chapman

FROM NAPLES.

Mrs and Miss Thom	Mr Culloden
Mallen	Mr Glazebrook
rpelles	Mr Westmacott
hiner	Mr Lowinsky
chmidt	Mr Calthorpe
ottigen	Mr W Morgan
obert Giles	Mr and Mrs and Miss Tweedale
nuel & Lady Baker	
cott	Miss Denson
T Woodroffe	Mr Keith
Hare	Mr Blackwell
and Mrs Sanders	Mr Rajwade
L P Pugh	Mrs L P Pearce
r and Mrs McAlister	Mrs Grimshaw

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut W H Pollen	Mr S N Simha
Mr S Gowan	

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr Meschalsohn	Mr Nachmann

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough house on Monday morning from the Continent.

A funeral service over the body of the late Count di Robilant, Italian Ambassador, was performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street on Monday. Earl Cadogan (representing the Queen), Lord Salisbury, and most of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

Mr. Moir S. Darling has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

The Duke of Westminster has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the new county of London.

General Sir E. Haythorne, who had served with distinction in India and in the Crimean war, died on Thursday, aged 70.

Admiral the Hon. J. W. Spencer died last week, aged 72.

Mr. J. de Longueville Giffard, County Court Judge at Exeter, and brother of the Lord Chancellor, died on Tuesday.

Robert Frost and Annie Frost, *alias* Mrs. Gordon-Baillie, were convicted at the Central Criminal Court of conspiring to cheat and defraud tradesmen, and were sentenced, the man to 18 months' imprisonment and the woman to five years' penal servitude.

The North Wales and the Manchester district coalowners have consented to grant the 10 per cent. advance required by the workmen, and it is expected that in other districts of Lancashire the advance will be conceded.

Daniel Goulding, late a warder in Tullamore Gaol, has been committed for trial on a charge of perjury at the coroner's inquest upon the late Mr. Mandeville.

Twelve men where convicted at Wicklow Assizes of conspiring to compel a farmer to give up a farm from which a previous tenant had been evicted. Four were sentenced to three months' and others to six months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—Surg-Major E. J. Vivian; General Sir Edmund Haythorne, K.C.B.; Sir Edmund Arthur Waller, Bart.; Admiral J. W. S. Spencer; the Rev. T. A. Holland; Judge J. W. de L. Giffard; Gilbert Venables.

THE German Emperor took leave of the King of Italy at Rome on Friday, and returned to Berlin on Sunday morning. The Russian Press professes to regard the visit to Rome as quite unimportant, and one paper seeks to impress upon Austria the greater advantage that empire would derive from an understanding with Russia.

A semi-official paper at Vienna on Monday published an article calling attention to the further concentration of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier. Some effect was produced on the foreign Bourses, but in official circles the matter is regarded with indifference. The Berlin journals attach no importance to the movement.

According to a German newspaper, the Emperor of Russia will probably pay a visit to the German Emperor at Berlin next month on his way to Copenhagen.

The French Government has prepared a scheme for imposing an income tax of one per cent. upon incomes derived from personal or real estate.

The Hungarian Ministry has concluded an arrangement with the firm of Rothschilds for the conversion of all the redeemable debt of the country, whereby the amount payable to the sinking fund yearly will be much reduced.

The Metropolitan of Servia has granted the petition of King Milan and has decreed the King's divorce from Queen Natalie.

M. de Lesseps, at a meeting at Lyons, declared that the Panama Canal will be opened in July, 1890, and not in 1891 as asserted.

The Session of the United States Congress was closed on Saturday. Very few members were present, the majority of them being engaged in the election campaign.

The rupture between the two sections of the Democratic party in New York has not been healed, and, if persisted in, it will probably result in a Republican gain for Congress, and will imperil the State vote for the Presidency.

A serious inflict has arisen between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba line, which is being made to effect a junction with the United States railways. The Canadian Pacific threatens by force to resist the crossing of their line, and the Manitoban Ministry declare their determination to carry out their project.

The rebels before Suakin continue to fire upon that town, but without causing much mischief.

PERSIA UNDER RUSSIA'S THUMB.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN thus writes to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

In connection with M. de Gier's jubilee celebrations, it may be of interest to recall a conversation I had with him in 1882. The chief of the Russian Foreign Office, pointing to a map lying on the table between us, made this significant remark: "I think the present aspect of Central Asian affairs so far satisfactory that you exercise your influence over one portion of it"—sweeping his hand over Afghanistan—"and we over another," sweeping his hand acros Persian Khorassan. The map, unfortunately, was not a full-size one of Persia, embracing only Khorassan otherwise the hand, which was very precise in its movement, might have revealed more fully Russian policy by travelling down, perhaps, as far as the Persian Gulf. At any rate, the incident threw a light on what has since become a very pronounced Russian feeling: that Persia belongs to Russia's sphere of influence, and that for the future her foreign policy ought to be entirely regulated by the wishes, or even commands, of Russia. Such a view of Persia of course, is quite different from England's. To the general public of this country, Persia is still an important, if not powerful, Asiatic State; the Shah, moreover, is a potentate whose alliance it would be well to possess in time of war; and, bearing in mind that the Persian army comprises, on paper, 100,000 men, there should be no difficulty, by means of moral and perhaps of material support, in enabling Nasir-ed-Din to maintain good his independence against the insidious intrigues of Russia. Unfortunately such an impression belongs to the vanished past, before the conquest of the Turkomans and the marvellous development of the oil industry at Baku had established and consolidated Russia's material position on the Caspian Sea.

PERSIA SIMPLY A KHANATE.

To-day to speak very plainly, Persia is simply a khanate. It is far more under Russia's thumb than Afghanistan is under England's moral influence. European Powers, it is true, maintain Embassies and Legations at Teheran and Persia maintains Ministers and Consuls in Europe—an outward and visible sign of independence not enjoyed by Afghanistan; but this is a survival of the period when Persia was really an Asiatic State whose alliance was worth possessing. Persia would be a valuable ally to England even to-day. Most writers on the Russo-Indian question are agreed on this point. Unfortunately Persia is no longer at liberty to give her support where she pleases. She must do what Russia bids her do, under pain of immediate suppression. English gold is powerless against the Russian guns that command North Persia—the Persia of Persian sovereignty—on every side from the Caspian Sea.

RUSSIAN SUPREMACY.

This is capable of easy demonstration. A simple march of 200 miles—half the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow—would place the Russians in possession of Teheran, with its hoard of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000, sufficient to pay the expenses of a campaign. Another march of the same length would enable the Transcaucasian troops to occupy Tabreez. A third, of less than 150 miles, would bring General Komaroff's forces down to Meshed; while a fifth, of seventy-five miles, would put Shahrood under the control of a detachment landed at Asterabad Bay. English military writers, who look at Persia from the Persian Gulf, sometimes talk of the conquest of the Shah's dominions as a difficult enterprise. Russian military men, who regard Persia from Russia's great base in the Caspian Sea, treat it as an enterprise far inferior in difficulties to the subjugation of Khokand, Bokhra, Khiva or Merv. A comparison of the distances alone will enable English politicians to realize the correctness of the Russian view. To dominate the Aral, the White Czar's troops had to march 670 miles from Orenburg to the point of Kazala, at the mouth of the River Syr-Daria. From there they had to march nearly as far again to lay siege to Tashkend. The mere march from Tashkend to Samarkand—200 miles—was as far as the march from the Caspian to Teheran; while the march to Khiva carried the Turkestan troops 500 miles more over Central Asian territory. To generals, therefore, accustomed to planning the conquest of countries at great distances from the Orenburg base—a conquest effected, moreover, when Orenburg itself was not connected with the Russian railway system, and troops and stores had to be sent across the steppes over 300 miles from Samara—the despach of expeditionary forces the paltry distances necessary in the case of Persia appears such an insignificant task, that among themselves they speak of the Shahdom as being already "in the palm of their hand." From the River Volga to Samarkand was a journey of 2,000 miles for the reinforcements sent to General Kaufmann, to co-operate in the capture of the city. The longest march to the chief strategical points of Northern Persia would be only that of 200 miles to Teheran.

A NATURAL APPENDAGE OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

The consciousness of the Czar's Government that it has Persia under its thumb explains, in a measure, the growing arrogance of tone that characterizes the Russian press whenever it refers to the politics of the country. The Persian Gulf is a continuation of the Volga-Caspian route; Persia is a natural appendage of the Rusian Empire; Rusia has a right to treat Persia as England treats Afghanistan: such are views now frequently forward in Russian print. Russia would prefer, if possible, to incorporate Persia gradually, by pacific means, just as she has done in the case of Bokhara during the last few years, rather than affront Europe by an unprovoked conquest. The construction of the railway from Teheran to the Caspian, to join which Russia proposes to push a line south from Baku to Resht, is calculated to tie, in a subordinate sense, the Shahdom to the Russian system of communications. The extension of the Transcaspian line from Askhabad to Meshed which Russia is now forcing on the attention of Persia is bound, if carried out, to render Meshed completely dependent. Against all this Sir Henry Drummond Wolff can only oppose a series of grandiose paper reforms, which, judging by the past career of the Shah, are practically worthless. Yet, quite apart from the question of the security of India, we have a vital interest in the preservation of the integrity of Persia, and cannot watch with indifference the reduction of the country to the condition of a vassal State.

RUSSIA IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Omitting from discussion the danger of allowing Russia to have a naval station in the Persian Gulf, a few days' sail from Bombay and the Suez Canal route, and ignoring the trade of a million a year we now transact with Bushire and which would be lost if Russia occupied the place, the primary and all important fact stares commercial England in the face, that if Russia be allowed to move down to the Persian Gulf, all the roads between Asia and Europe pass into the hands of the most merciless foe to British commerce and free trade in the world. A mere glance at the map will show that such a movement would split Europe and Asia in twain, and make Russia autocrat of the trade passing between the two continentst Considering that before long railways will run between India and Europe, this country cannot watch with disregard a movement that will place absolutely at the mercy of Russia every land route between East and West. The exclusion of Russia, therefore, from the littoral of the Persian Gulf ought to be a cardinal point of English policy. Whatever may come of North Persia we ought to look well after our interests in the south. To do this effectively, we ought at once to put our house in order in Beloochistan; organizing the Perso-Indian frontier from Seistan to the Gulf of Oman, and taking as much care to establish our influence in Kerman, Laristan, and Farsistan, as Russia is doing to consolidate hers in Khorassan. Any South Persian policy of this kind, however, is hopeless so long as we allow Beloochistan to remain a barrier between India and Persia. Since Beloochistan is now practically part of our India Empire, and we can do what we like in every corner of it without asking any man's permission, it would be obviously better to establish a sound frontier along the Persian side, by fixing a chain of British pickets while Russia is yet afar off, than wait till the death of the Shah or some other event causes a fresh advance of Russia into the domains of old Iran, and exposes us to fresh risks and humiliations like those of Penjdeh, Zulfikar, and Khoja Saleh.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

THE House of Rothschild is stated to have been admitted to the Streeter syndicate, formed some time ago for the purpose of acquiring from the Government of India the right to work the famous ruby mines of Upper Burma. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who makes this statement, adds :—I understand that Messrs. Rothschild's interest in the undertaking, if it should be carried through, will be equal to that of all the other members of the syndicate combined. Before joining Mr. Streeter's friends the Rothschilds were endeavouring to obtain the concession on their own account I believe, and it is said that their opposition was regarded by the original though dispossessed concessionnaires as very formidable. I am not aware whether the Calcutta firm of which Mr. Henry Gladstone, son of the Liberal leader, is a partner are still in the field.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE officers of the Indian Staff Corps, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, are again agitating to obtain accelerated promotion to the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel. It will be remembered that in January 1885, an order was promulgated, altering the terms of service of lieutenants for the rank of captain in the local forces from twelve to eleven years. No change, however, was then made in the terms of service necessary to qualify an officer for the rank of Major and lieutenant-colonel. These remain the same, viz.:—20 years' service before a captain can obtain a majority, and 26 years' service before a major can be promoted lieutenant-colonel. The agitation now on foot has in view the reduction of these terms from 20 to 18 years for the rank of major, and from 26 to 24 years for the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In making these demands of Government, we certainly think that the officers of the Indian Staff Corps have right on their side. Promotion in the British Army, though slower now than it was a few years ago, is still much quicker than the promotion of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps would be, even should the qualifying periods of service for the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel be reduced as proposed. It must be remembered, too, that the officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Marines, although serving under the similar conditions as to length of qualifying service for promotion, still can be promoted at any time should vacancies occur, captains in that corps getting their majorities after 18 to 18½ years' service. Again, by recent orders, many appointments can only be held by officers of field rank. In other words, Government says to the officers of the Indian Army, "You shall not be promoted to field rank until you have completed so many years' service, and until you have field rank you are ineligible for such-and-such appointments." In the case of the British service, Government only stipulates that an officer has field rank, regardless of his length of service, to render him eligible for these appointments. This rule necessarily affects the position and prospects of officers considerably, and has forced the consideration of the "rank" question to the front.

INDIAN NATIONALISM.

THE *Globe* of the 26th ult. thus writes on the subject of the Indian Patriotic Association :—

A decided opposition to the Indian Home Rule movement has now been inaugurated under native auspices. A large Anti-National Congress meeting was held in Peshawur on the 8th ult., and Sir Salar Jung has written a letter heartily approving the opposition and commending it to public support. Well-informed natives like Sir Salar Jung clearly perceive, though so many at home are blind to the fact, that to concede the demands of the National Congress agitators would simply be to undo the good work which has been gradually accomplished by British rule in the course of a long succession of years. There are several passages in the annual "Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India," just published, which throw instructive light on the demand for equality between the natives and Europeans. One hears it asserted sometimes that the system of local self-government, which Lord Ripon was so desirous to extend to every part of India, has achieved a success which justifies a larger trust in native powers of administration. It is well, therefore, to state the facts with regard to Indian municipalities.

At the end of 1886, there were in India 720 municipal towns, the population included under municipal jurisdiction being about 14 millions. The towns are more or less well governed, but if they were in all cases models of administration nothing would be proved in favour of the complete self-government which the so-called Nationalists demand. It is true that town councils (committees they are called in India), are composed mainly of natives, the proportion to Europeans, taking the whole country, being 6,496 to 627. But then more than half the members are not elected by the popular vote, but nominated by the Government. Out of a total of 7,193 members, while only 3,481 were elected by the ratepayers, 3,712 took their seats in virtue of nomination. As the Government would naturally select the best possible men in every town, no criterion is afforded by which to judge of the probable results if all the members were elected as in England. Moreover, even with the safeguard of a majority of nominated members, it has not been deemed wise to entrust municipalies with unfettered powers. They can neither make rates nor enact by-laws without the consent of the Government. As to the alleged desire of the people for self-government it is instructive to read that "in the greater number of towns the proportion of ratepayers who go to the polls is small." The praise accorded by the compiler of the official paper to the way in which the councillors perform their duty is but faint. They fulfil their functions, we are told, "for the most part with discretion, and sometimes with zeal." With regard to the Bombay Presidency, we read that "the current work was generally carried on smoothly, but in some municipalities in the Southern Division, and notably in the Ratnagiri district, dissensions, heart burnings and jealousies were reported to be rife; while in the Central Division a want of method in sanitation was noticed in several towns."

It may be that this account of municipal short-comings could be paralleled in some parts of England. A fact is mentioned, however, in the "Statement," under the head of "Education," which can certainly not be paralleled, and which will strike most people as conclusive with regard to the trust to be reposed in native initiative and the higher kinds of responsibility. Much has been done in recent years, we are informed, towards transferring to local and municipal boards "a certain qualified administrative control" over the schools, both primary and secondary. The transfer has naturally been more complete in some provinces than in others. "In Bombay almost all the primary, and about two-thirds of the secondary, schools have been subordinated to local boards." Now mark what has occurred to the schools thus "subordinated." We quote the words of the "Statement." After showing that the aggregate of attendance at primary schools in the Presidency has increased, the official report goes on :—"The Government regard it as an unsatisfactory feature, however, that the attendance at municipal schools has fallen off. It is in the towns that the chief annual increment has hitherto been looked for, and the fact that under the new boards recently entrusted with the care of education the normal progress has been arrested demands, in the opinion of the Government, serious attention." These observations require no comment. It may be added, however, that while this report shows education in India to be making satisfactory progress, when all the circumstances are considered, the country is far indeed from a condition in which a sane legislater would be inclined to set up free representative institutions. Despite all that has been done—and a very great deal has been done, and is still doing—the hard fact remains that only one child out of every ten of school-going age is actually under instruction.

It would be unfair not to admit that this year's "Statement" bears out its predecessors with regard to the general progress of India, though it does not indicate the present fitness of the native races for representative government. The rapid and continuous development of the post office and the telegraph is especially remarkable; 2,524 miles of telegraph line were added to the Indian system during the year, and it is justly remarked as a very satisfactory feature of its working that a large proportion of the increased traffic is due to messages despatched by the native community. Under the head of "Literature and the Press" it is reassuring to read that the 315 vernacular newspapers published in India all spoke of the Queen's Jubilee in loyal terms, and that their tone was generally loyal also in regard to the Russian advance towards India. The majority, however, "were decidedly in favour of the National Congress movement." As this movement is mainly promoted by the "educated Bengalis," it is of interest to quote what is said of the Bengali literature published during the year. "The fiction was chiefly of a realistic character, often showing considerable ability, but marred to a great extent by indency and obscenity." In Bombay, on the other hand, "the general tone of the registered publications was, on the whole, unobjectionable." The vernacular Press was, moreover, "fairly moderate and unobjectionable, though occasionally somewhat bitter and imprudent."

THE EMPEROR'S DIARY.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Berlin is informed that there is no prospect of Professor Geffcken being soon set at liberty, although his confinement has told on his health, and he is now very unwell. The only thing with which Dr. Geffcken is chargeable, if we may believe competent judges, is that he did not publish the Emperor's Diary entire, but only certain portions of it, which, it is urged, in their disconnection from the rest, are liable to produce on the reader an incorrect impression. With regard to the ridiculous story that the Empress Frederick had had to postpone her journey to England, because she had been summoned to appear before the judge of inquiry in this affair, it is sufficient to point out that no member of the Prussian Royal family can be summoned before any such court. Moreover, it was known long before the Diary appeared that her Majesty would not go to England till some time after the 18th of October, the anniversary of her late Consort's birthday.

THE KING OF SERVIA'S CONDITION.

It is reported from Belgrade, on Oct. 22, that King Milan was greatly displeased that none of the bishops, with the exception of the Metropolitan Theodosius, went to meet him at the station on his return to the capital.

Calling subsequently on the Metropolitan, his Majesty found most of the bishops assembled in the latter's house, upon which, affecting surprise, he said, "I am glad to find your lordships in such health; I imagined you were all on your death-beds."

The King then grew excited, and said that he regarded the absence of the bishops as a hostile demonstration. "I will no longer tolerate such conduct," he added; "if you are disposed to show yourselves refractory, I will compel you to obedience."

THE *Hirlap* of Budapest says that this outburst was listened to by the bisheps in astonished silence.

The *Official Journal* on Wednesday (17 ult) published a pastoral letter from the Metropolitan Theodosius, informing the faithful that in the exercise of his power as independent Metropolitan of the Servian Church, and in virtue of the rights of the Orthodox Church, consecrated by precedents in similar cases, he dissolves the matrimonial tie between the King and Queen, and declares it to be no longer existent.

The following is the text of King Milan's petition to the Metropolitan :—

"Your Holiness,—According to the laws of this country, the person of the Sovereign cannot be subjected to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, er to the Civil courts. The canon law of the Orthodox Church grants to the Bishops jurisdiction in their respective dioceses, and the Consistorial Courts can only act under orders which proceed from the Bishops. You, as Archbishops of Belgrade, and Metropolitan, are not only master in your own diocese, but supreme over the other dioceses. You are the autonomous chief of the Orthodox Church, and, as spiritual judge, superior to all the other princes of the Servian Church. Representative of God on earth, your Holiness holds an exceptional situation inside and outside the Orthodox Church.

"After several years of an unhappy marriage. We have arrived at the conviction that life in common with Our Consort Natalie has become insupportable. We therefore appealed to your Holiness on the 12th of June last to dissolve this unfortunate union. The Servian Bishops personally declared to Us, and to Our Minister of Worship, on the 21st of June, that the Holy Synod considered itself competent to adjudicate on our petition for a divorce. Your Holiness was also pleased to send a despatch to this effect to Our Consort Natalie. In our rescript of the 12th of July We, as a submissive and devoted son of our Holy Church, recognised the competency of the Holy Synod, but as King of Servia. We, in the same rescript, urged Our Sovereign rights, and declared Our will that the divorce should be judged by the canon law of Our Church. As King, and, according to our Constitution. We are not subject to the common law in Our personal affairs. Nevertheless, the same Servian bishops who at first formally acknowledged the competence of the Holy Synod, voted on July 13 against the said competence, and decided that the Consistorial Court and the Court of Appeal had jurisdiction to try Our cause.

"Our Consort Natalie made haste to protest in a despatch addressed to your Holiness against the jurisdiction of the Holy Synod. In order to avoid a divorce We proposed an arrangement which Our Consort Natalie rejected in a manner little compatible with her duties as Queen and mother. We then took her protest into consideration, and granted to the Consistorial Court the right to try Our cause. The Court has treated Our suit as though it were dealing with one of Our subjects, without thinking of the prerogatives which the Constitution assures to the Sovereign, and to His House. Absent from Servia for reasons of health, We suspended the incorrect action of the Consistorial Court, and all further negotiations, until our return. Being now returned to the Royal residence which is given Us by the grace of God, and having acquired the conviction that Our spirit of conciliation and Our benevolence have exercised no influence upon Our Consort Natalie, but have on the contrary served to raise great difficulties for the State and the dynasty, we perceive it is Our Sovereign duty to request your Holiness that you will use the rights conferred upon you by the cannon law, and by pronouncing the dissolution of Our marriage, avert the dangers which threaten the Servian State and dynasty. We recommend Ourselves to the prayers of your Holiness, and remain the faithful and devoted son of the Church.

"(Signed) Milan, King of Servia."

A despatch from Bucharest says that the notification was sent to the Queen through the Servian Minister in Roumania, Her Majesty's advocate submitted to the decree yesterday.

NEWS FROM ZANZIBAR.

THE disturbances at Mombasa have been peacefully settled, and Mr. Mackenzie has (the Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs) started the British East Africa Company very satisfactorily, having already conciliated all classes of the natives. The difficulties between the Church Missionary Society's agents and the Arabs concerning runaway slaves are also in course of receiving a satisfactory practical solution. Dr. Hans Meyer and Herr Baumann have arrived safely in Zanzibar from Pangani, after suffering many indignities at the hands of the insurgents, who chained, stripped, and flogged them, and made them work as slaves. They owe their safety solely to the exertions of some British-Indian subjects, who purchased their lives and freedom.

The despatch of a squadron to Zanzibar is again being discussed in Germany in connection, apparently, with the claims to compensation raised by the German East African Company against the Sultan.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-DHOW.

NEWS was brought to Zanzibar on the 19th ult. from Pemba, by her Majesty's ship Griffon, that Lieutenant Cooper had been killed in an attack on a slave-dhow. It appears that on the previous Wednesday, at midnight, Lieutenant Cooper, in the steam-cutter, chased a large slave-dhow. The Arabs on board fired a volley, killing Lieutenant Cooper and wounding two of the English sailors, and then jumped overboard, leaving the dhow, which was captured with eighty-six slaves on board. Three slaves had been killed and three wounded. The circumstances of the fight—which are not fully reported in the despatch, however—supply evidence (the *Times* correspondent says) of unusual gallantry and coolness on Lieutenant Cooper's part. The Arabs had on board the dhow a six-pounder gun loaded to the muzzle, but it missed fire. The fact is significant of their determination to fight. Lieutenant Cooper's funeral, which took place on the 19th ult., was an imposing spectacle. The German and French admirals, all the British and foreign naval officers, the British Consul-General, and all the foreign representatives attended in full uniform. The Griffon left in the evening for Pemba, taking the Sultan's soldiers and a Commissioner, who is charged to bring back the Arabs concerned in the murder, dead or alive.

THE SERVIAN ROYAL DIVORCE.

It is stated that Queen Natalie, on being apprised by the Metropolitan Theodosius that he had dissolved the union between herself and King Milan, telegraphed to that Prelate as follows :—"I am informed of your decision. A marriage contracted in accordance with the laws of our Holy Orthodox Church cannot be dissolved by a communication published in the *Official Journal*. Take note that I consider your decision as null and void and without legal value."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs :—"The dissolution of the union by the Belgrade Metropolitan is, if I am to believe one who is an authority on Servian ecclesiastical matters, perfectly legal and final. The report that the Queen will appeal to the Patriarch at Constantinople it is also said, betrays ignorance of the actual position of the Servian Church. After the Turkish war it was made totally independent and autonomous, like the Russian or the English Church. The real head of this Church is the King himself, and the only personage in any way equal in authority in ecclesiastical matters to the Sovereign is the Archbishop of Belgrade, otherwise known as the Metropolitan Theodosius, who is Primate of the autonomous Servian Church. Not only the Metropolitan himself, but, it is asserted, every Bishop in his diocese, has the right to dissolve marriages. For practical reasons, the exercise of this right has been transferred to the Belgrade Consistory as being the Matrimonial Court."

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. steamer Basheer, Captain J M Simpson, sailed on Saturday for Vingoria, Ratnagiri, and Marmagoa, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Goalpara, Captain E. C. Russell, from Calcutta and the coast ports, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a general cargo and Mr. R. Norosji, as a cabin and 41 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamship Berenice, 1,707 tons, Commander F. Egger, arrived here on the 10th inst., from Trieste (10th October), with a general cargo, seven first-class and nine deck passengers.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain C Alexanderson, arrived in port on Saturday morning from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs S Temple, Mr and Mrs Tucker and infant, Mr H Grant and Mr K Young.

THE British India steamer Purulia, Captain G. A. Shepherd, which arrived in port on Saturday evening, with mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, had the following cabin and 156 deck passengers :—Revd. A Pothoff, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale and two infants, and fourteen native gentlemen.

THE British India steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Robertson, carrying mails to Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, cleared on Saturday. She had the following passengers on board :—Mr W A Baker, Captain Pierse, Mr K F Mirza, and Mr K A Mirza, for Karachi; Mr J A Jones, and Mr S Mirza, for Bussorah; Mr Charles Isaacson, for Bushire; Mr H A Vayanes, for Bahrein; and about 73 deck for several ports.

THE s.s. Idar, 2,656 tons, Captain A. McDougall, from Cardiff (Oct., 16) arrived in port on Friday night with a cargo of 5,664 tons coals for the E. B. and C. I. R. Co., One lascar died at sea of bronchitis. The steamer experienced moderate and fine weather as far as Aden; thence, heaving casting swells with fine weather up to the 7th instant, eventually falling in with heavy gale which developed into a furious cyclone, at first, going to the east, then, backing to northwards. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ed. Bates and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamship Hydaspes, 1,899 tons, Captain W. E. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with H. M. S. China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong to Suez.—Mr. M. Haldicke. From Singapore to Venice.—Mr. E. E. Ismonger. For Bombay from Hongkong.—Mr. R. R. Antia, Mr. F. Bomanjeee, Mr. R. J. Duff, and Mr. R. Johnstone. From Sydney.—Lieut Lush, Mr. and Mrs. Maccabe, Mr. R. R. Carey and Mr. J. O'Brien. From Melbourne.—Mr. H. J. Laudon, Mr. A. De Souza, and Mr. G. Rozario. From Calcutta.—Mr. C. Greenaway. From Colombo.—Messrs. C. Mauckerji, H. Dadabhoy, and J. Dadisett, Mrs. Greenway and infant, Mr. Cassumjee, Miss Hawtrey, Mr. C. Falkes, Mr. M. Haicke, and seven deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia ..	3274	Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ China	1391	Billings	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2039	A. B. Gray.....	K	SirC.Forbes&Co
„ Werneth Hall	2696	r. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Labourdonnais.....	1274	Sibilet	N	M. Martimes & Co.
„ Kt. of St. George....	1972	J. Thomas	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Khiva	1419	Crowe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Lombardy ..	1571	C. F. Preston ..	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Stura	1416	L. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Arcadia (s)	Andrews ..	London, Oct. 20.
	Goalpara (s)	Russell	Calcutta and Coast ports.
	Clan Graham (s)..	Alexander.....	Liverpool, Oct. 12.
	Berenice (s)	Egger	Trieste, Oct. 10.
11	Othello (s)	Chamber ..	Hull, Oct. 10.
	Hydaspes (s).....	Thompson..	Shanghai, Oct. 20.
	Columbus	Jaughans ..	Seychelles, Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Ceylon.
	Basheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa.
11	Kilwa (s)	Robertson ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Inishowen Head, for Dunkirk.
„ Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
6	Ethiopia s	Peterson....	Bombay, Oct. 12.
	Maharani s	Edge.....	Rangoon, Oct. 31.
	Hajeen s.....	Newey.....	Cardiff, Sept. 20.
	Medea s	Mitis.....	Colombo, Oct. 24.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Oct. 29.
	Rajpootana	Stebbing.....	Singapore, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

November 6.—Steamer Stella. Ships Holkar and George R. Skolfield.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
7	Sirsa s	.....	Rangoon.
	Manora s.....	.....	Calcutta.

DAIL

NOTICES.

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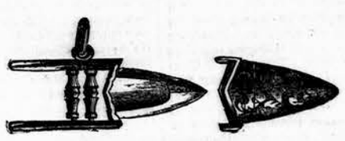

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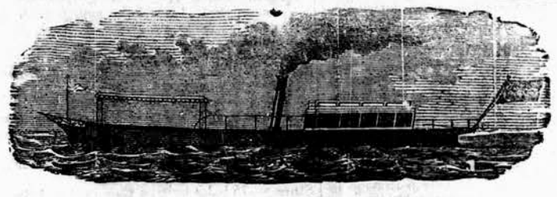

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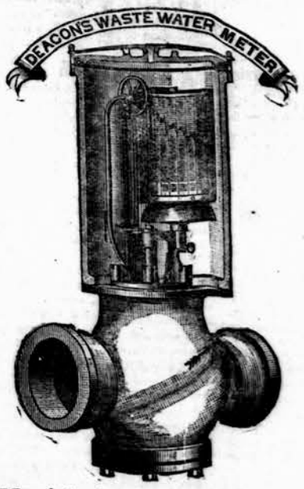

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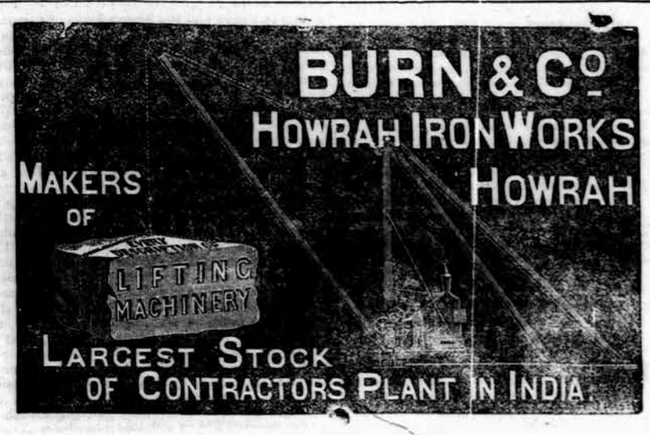

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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